NOV 25 1921

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The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL'

VOL. IX NO. 227 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663

RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam. (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

Kota Radja	Palembang
Dutch East Indies	Pekalongan
Bandjermasin	Pontianak
Bandoeng	Semarang
Cheribon	Sourabayas
Djocja	Solo
Djember	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Medan	Tegal
Padang	Telok Betong
Langsa	Tjiantjap
Macassar	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar tons
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	6622	17th Nov.	17th Nov
Akita Maru	S. Ochia	3587	18th Nov	19th Dec
Wakasa Maru	B. Tanda	6074	28th Nov	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6701	8th Dec	9th Dec
Kaga Maru	H. Nojiri	5857	27th „	8th Jan.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
29th November..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,348
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA* ..	15,823
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT ..	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA ..	8,983
4th March ..	MALWA* ..	10,890
11th „ ..	KARMAL ..	10,941
18th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, EGYPT } * Through steamers from Australia.
Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About			
25th November	..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	..	NEURALIA	9,082
25th „	..	MERKARA	8,285
9th January	..	MASHOBRA*	8,288
30th „	..	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February	..	"MADURA"	9,600
20th „	..	"DOMALA"	..
12th March	..	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th „	..	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
10th December 1922	MALWA	Call at Colomb Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	
14th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
28th Nov. ..	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
24th „ ..	BARALA	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
25th „ ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
30th „ ..	KAKOA	East & S. African ports via Forbander

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KALAY MARU	T Saito	27thNov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	13th Dec.
CHINA MARU	G Matsuzaki	11th Dec	23rd Dec.
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
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GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents

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In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

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IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS
CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department
GEO. BROWN General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

[ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE.
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
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DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
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393, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

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or
The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

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WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kroner" Rubber Soles and Heels and various Shoe specialities. Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIT" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

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CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durega and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
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R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

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Incorporated in India 1907.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS
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Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Buildings
58, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
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BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

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WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ¼ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which became claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager
Bombay Branc
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TURNERS for Iron Foundry. Apply KERRAWALLA FOUNDRY; Malachowkee Road, Parel.
A R2032

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. See personally. Dr. R. H. PAREKH, Nagdevi Street, No. 296.
A R2021

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to Dr. PALEKAR, Bharucha Building, Princess Street.
A R2042

WANTED—Everywhere, able persons with experience to represent National Publicity, Ltd., Delhi. Enclose one anna stamp.
A R1757

FIRE INSURANCE Wanted a JUNIOR CLERK. Apply in person to the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD., Wallace Street, Bombay.
A R11438

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A R2029

WANTED—An ASSISTANT MANAGER for a High Class European Restaurant. Apply with testimonials stating age, nationality and salary required with Board to Box No. 7435, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'
A R2018

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell shares of the Jewel Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., managed by very strong and influential Board of Directors. Apply to K. L. GODHA, Secretary, Delhi.
A C11431

WANTED Two NATIVE DECK OFFICERS for Daressalaam. Must have coastwise (Hometrade) Mate's Certificates. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Immediately.
A R2039

WANTED—A HEAD EXPERIENCED BUTLER for a High Class Restaurant. Must be able to prepare Menus and manage everything. Apply with testimonials stating nationality and salary required with Board to Box No. 7436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2019

WANTED—An INDIAN MEDICAL MAN, Government servant or a non-official, Musalman preferred, for the Post of Assistant Director to the Pilgrim Quarantine Station at Kamaran. Kamaran is in the Red Sea and is used as a Sanitary Station for pilgrims to the Hedjaz from the East. Pay Rs. 750 per mensem with free quarters and free passage on joining appointment. Candidate must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom. Preference will be given to the holder of the D. P. H. The appointment which is non-pensionable in the case of a non-official will be for five years in the first instance. The person appointed as Assistant Director will be eligible to succeed to the post of Director (pay Rs. 1,000 per mensem) which will be vacant in 1923. Applications should be submitted at once to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, Delhi, through the Director of Public Health of the applicant's province.
A 11437

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A MANAGING CLERK able to attend to work independently is open for engagement shortly. Please apply to Box No. 7438 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2025

WANTED by an experienced UNDER GRADUATE, knowing Book-keeping, accounts, typing, etc., employment in any capacity in a business concern. Apply Box No. 7438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2026

SITUATION WANTED by an expert Marwari Brahmin Clerk of 8 years' Office routine experience, (in Cotton Department) in Bombay, also knowing typing, familiar with Hindi, Gujarati and Marwari clear through. More personally. Apply to MOOLCHANDRA J. VYAS. Memon's New House No. 19, 3rd Floor Vithalwadi, Telwadi, Bombay 2.
B R1992

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C R1904

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C R1741

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SANTA CRUZ HOSTEL—Opening 1st December. Healthy quiet and picturesque locality. Five minutes' walk from station. One room to each boarder. COMPLETE HOME COMFORTS. Apply MANAGER, SantaCruz.
E R2040

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C10677

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH CLASS FOR BEGINNERS. Modern and practicle methods, starting on 2nd December: Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Rs. 15 per month payable in advance or Rs. 65 for five months in advance. Apply in writing (or in person on the abovementioned days and hours) to the Secretary FRENCH INSTITUTE; BRUNO PELTIER Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M C11407

FINANCIAL.

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A 11435

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T R1686

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DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.

Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
13, Dedisteth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay.
B 11028

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

WITH the object of giving our customers and the public an opportunity to take advantage of the present German Exchange our representative who has an experience of 30 years in running German lines has been sent to Hamberg, we undertake to do any business on a very reasonable commission.

THE BOMBAY EXPORT, IMPORT AND MFG. CO., LD.,
7A, Fort Street, Bombay.
R2066

REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that we have removed our Office from 88, Apollo Street to 107, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, FORT.

All future communications should be addressed to

Wm. LAWS & CO.,
107, Great Western Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.
C11413

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST
ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

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(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
A.M.Inst. C.E.,
Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 6 & 57.

Office of the Trust Engineer,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga (Bombay 19).

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST (Ad-interim) DIVIDEND of this Company for the six months ended 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rupees Seven Hundred per whole and Rupees Three Hundred and Fifty per half share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 6th December, 1921, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B.T.) to those shareholders whose names will be standing on the Register of the Company on the 1st December 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1921, to WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 16th November, 1921.
C11421

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, at Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after 12th December 1921, at the Company's Registered Office, Canada building, Home Street Fort, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p.m., (S.T.), on week days and on Saturdays between the hours of 12 Noon to 1 p.m., (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Books on the 28th November 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28—11—1921 to 3—12—1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ALLEN BROS. AND CO., (INDIA) LTD.,
Agents.
C11430

TENDERS.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P, W, D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Staff Quarters for the various Departments at Asafabad, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The work amounts to Oosmania Sicca Rs. 1,03,000 (O. S. Rs. 113-10-8. Rs. 109 British Coins.) Payments of work done will be made at end of each Fasli month regularly after deduction of 10 per cent. for security deposit, which will be refunded after the completion of work. Plan and Estimate can be inspected at the Office of Messrs Mistri and Bhedwa, Civil Engineers and Architects Churchgate Street, Bombay, and where tender forms can also be had on payment of annas eight each. Tenders to be submitted before the 22nd December 1921 to the Undersigned, who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. T. ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B.,
Adilabad.
15-11-21.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in (1) a S. W. Drain in Kambharwada Street between Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road, (2) a S. W Drain in Powvalla Street and (3) Constructing water gullies on Falkland Road between Grant Road and Sandhurst Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of December, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Ex.: Engineer Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Ex. Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 24th November, 1921.
TA C11428

B. B, & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive Department during the year 1922 are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th December, 1921, up to 1 p.m., (S. T.).

The form of tender can be obtained from the Loco and Carriage Superintendent's office at Parel, and also from the Locomotive Foreman's office at Godhra on payment of annas 8 for each form.

Tenderers will be required to pay direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, a sum of Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to Agent otherwise his tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

N. MEDLEY,
Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate Street,
22nd November, 1921.
TA C11411

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SATWA DARKUJI GAVLI (lingayat), late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant occupation, a Milk dealer and supplier. ..... Deceased.

(1). SAMBHU YELAPA GAVLI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor, residing at Lower Colaba, outside the Fort. (2.) SAMBHAJI KHANDUJI GAVLI, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Milk Dealer residing at Satrasta, without the Fort. ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C11434

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOSS OF BOND WARRANT

NIB
1123—4559—1 Bale Cotton Piecegoods ex s. s. D S & CO "Keelung" 26-18-1918.

THE ORIGINAL BOND WARRANT for the above being LOST or MISLAID, the undersigned are applying to the Bombay Port Trust Docks for a duplicate Bond Warrant notice of which is hereby given.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
C11415

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM HOOSEIN ALIBHAI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of mheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, it any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazan dari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 303, New No. 2019, Old Survey No. 2177, New Survey No. 3105 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3296 and Street No. 132-136 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Tandel Street, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the Mahomedan Burial Ground, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail and on or towards the South by the property of the late Jan Mahomed Allans.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1921.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
11429

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHIMCHAND OOTAMCHAND late of Bombay, a Pearl Merchant, Jain Hindu Inhabitant. ... Deceased.

BAI TARABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased and mother of Mangalbhai Khimchand, a minor, aged 1 year and 9 months, son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Jain Hindu inhabitant, residing at Sheik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner..

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of November, 1921.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C11439

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

Of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by Well-known Makers. File Cabinets, Roll Top Tables, Electro Plated-ware, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Glasswares etc.

Under instructions from David Robertson Bett Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 29th November 1921 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at Thoburn House, Apollo Pier, near Green's Restaurant the following consisting of cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror doors almyrahs wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-plated wares, rich Venetian glasswares, roll top table, gardenpots, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars, Wearing Apparels, Furnitures, Jewelleries, Gold and Silver Ornaments, belonging to the deceased.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following deceased estates:—

Re. Estate of late Mr. M. H. Jesse:—

1 Rover Motor Car, No. 2296, Wearing apparels, almyrah, cupboards, chairs, tables, motor tyres, kit bags, woollen combinations, collars, boxes, Kashmir and woollen suits, books, boots, shoes, etc., etc.

Re. Estate of Sakinabai, the widow of Rajabali Pirbhoy:—

Diamond ring with seven diamonds and ruby, one pair diamond ear-ring, one nose-ring with seven diamonds, gold necklaces, pearl bangles, gold sleeve links.

Re. Estate of Darabshaw Khursetji Moollanphiroz and on account and risk of Lookmanji Ebhrahimjee:—

One Motor Car Vaux Hall No. 2628, belonging to him failing to pay its charges incurred on the same to the Administrator-General of Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MOHAIR SEALS, MARINE GLUE, GLASS GLOBES UNION, GAHERDINE BELTS, PRINTED ORGAN DI RAZORS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

4 cases each containing four pieces coloured Mohair seals. No. 99323, in all about 497 yards 11in.
4 cases each containing four pieces coloured
31 cases glass globes.
40 cases Marine Glue,
1 case saffron sporting Belts mark 4338 M. A. W.
250 Doz. English Sheffield Razors.
On account and risk of Abdulkader A. Rehman:—
3 cases containing 64 pieces Union Gaberdine 54in in all about 1,993 yards, Mark V. Co. 9071 No. 1/3.
On account and risk of Mr. Alimohomed Adam.
2 cases each containing about 125 pieces Printed organdi 26" in all 10881 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FORT AT OLD MODY BAY SUITABLE FOR BANK OR OFFICE GODOWNS AND STAFF RESIDENCES.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 9th of proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quite and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenements and hereditaments or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Oil Mody Street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts. Collector's Old Nos. 756, 757, New No 5979. Old Survey No. 1115 and New Survey No. 8358 under Ward A No. 1946, Street Nos. 57, 59, 61 Mody Street and Street No 30 Mint Road and recently renumbered under Ward No. 1946 and Street Nos. 149-145 Mody Street and 50 Mint Road and bounded on or towards towards the North by the property of Sorabji Hormasji Bottlewalla, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the South by the property of Bezonji Mohtabhoy and on or towards the East by public road called the Mint Road

N. B.—The above property realises rent at present Rs. 752 per month but it is likely to fetch more than double after the rent act is over.

The building contains three large godowns and two stories with double flats and is more suitable for Bank or office godowns and staff residences in Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Chitnis Kanga and Mankbhai, Attorneys for the Joint Receivers in Suit No. 3307 of 1921 Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street on account and risk of the mortgagor G. G. Kopeykar:—

One 15-20 H. P. 4 cylinder five seater "Clement Bayard" motor-car bearing No 1797.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL AND SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on 1 lot 114, the following plots for a period of 999 years.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable building site known as Plot No. 114, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, having a frontage of about 67 feet to Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage to a proposed road in the rear and containing an area of about 819 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as Plot No. 115, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, situate at the junction of Sandhurst and Chinch Bandar Roads having long frontage to three roads and containing an area of about 1078 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A valuable corner plot known as plot No. 4 Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road with a similar frontage to a road in the rear containing an area of about 776 square yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 5, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 774 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 6, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 767 square yards.

LOT NO. 6.—A valuable corner site known as plot No. 7 Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 757 square yards.

NOTE.—Plots 114 and 115 will be let subject to the Sandhurst Road buiding rules; on parts of these two plots godowns not exceeding 16 feet in height will be allowed. The main buildings may be carried to the full height allowed by the Municipal Act and the 63½ deg. rule.

On Plots 4, 5, 6 and 7 the level of the first floor of the main building must be 18 feet above road level and stone facing to that height will be required, the height of the main building will be regulated by the provisions of the Municipal Act and the 63½ deg. rule. On the portions of the plans of the sites hatched in white, godowns only having a maximum height of 26 feet will be allowed.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and nahnis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreements of the sale apply to the Board of Estate, Agent at Improvement Trust Office, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PINJRAPOLE.

Under instructions from Haji Vali Mahomed Moti, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1507 of 1919 (Joosub Rahimtula Moti vs. Haji Vali Mahomed Moti and ors.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of Panjrapole Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing about 441 5/9 square yards be the same more or less and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 75, 76 and 77, New No. A/7391, Old Survey No. 1618-1619 and New Survey No. 1919 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 6316-17, Street Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33, 35, 37 and 39 and bounded on the North by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by vacant land of Ebrahimji Fathabhoy, on or towards the South by Panjrapole, on or towards the West by the property of Goolam Hoosein Hassanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

THIS DAY, Friday the 25th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Vardhman Bros., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Sir Sarupchand Hukmichand.

42 Bales Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 2.

The above bales are lying in Bruel Lane, No. 7 godown at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 PAIRS ENGLISH SUPERIOR FINE FANCY DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Babu B. Morlidhar and on account and at the risk of Seth Gatulal Vithalji.

120 pairs English superior fine fancy Dhotees No. 16161, 8 yards 50 inches.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1921.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

On MONDAY, the 28th November, 1921, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the indermentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee Mr. Lunidassing Khiyasing Lalsing and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Maganlal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parce lof land of Fazendari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2820. Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3672 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtharam or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th November 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a Superb Indian Production.

"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"

A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental Splendour.

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m S. T.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

THE LAST DAY of the DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-day—just for one day only.

"SALOME"

The Million Dollar William Fox [illegible] production, featuring.

THEDA BARA.

All the ten parts complete;

Four Shows To-night at 5-30: 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

MAJESTIC CINEMA,
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
MIRABAI
The Kohinoor Photo Drama)

An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to Cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical Photo-Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight against unrighteousness.

replete with
Brilliant Photographic Effect.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

Two Shows Daily Two Shows

1st 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) 2nd 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Two Shows Two Shows

1st Show 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

2nd Show 9-30 p. m.

Two Shows Daily for One Week

Miss Jankibai

ALIAS

CHHAPAN CHHURI

THE RENOWNED SONGSTRESS OF ALLAHABAD.

Popular in palaces and public in India will give three

MUSICAL CONCERTS.

at the

BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE

TARDEO

The Postponed Concert

Of THURSDAY the 17th November 21.

WILL BE HELD ON

FRIDAY 25th November 21

At 9-30 p. m.

AND

MONDAY 28th November 21

At 9-30 p. m.

TUESDAY 29th at: 9-30 P. m.

Entire change of programme in each concert.

Prices :—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

PLAN AT THE THEATRE.

Telephone No. 100.

N.B. Tickets issued for Thursday the 17 Nov. 1921. will hold good for Friday 25 Nov. 1921. and tickets issued for Monday 21st Nov. 1921. will hold good for Monday 28th Nov. 1921.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

BOMBAY.

Owing to the disturbance in the city last week The Imperial have decided to run the first instalment again this week upto Friday to enable their patrons to see the Serial from the srart.

TO-NIGHT

A Pathe serial

RUTH ROLAND

in

"THE AVENGING ARROW"

A swift lightning-speed seriol of the West

FIRST WEEK TWO EPISODES

Episode 1 "The Vow of Mystery"

" 2 "The Enemy Strikers"

Pathe Gezette & Pollard Comic.

TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m, Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

Price as usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

The Alexandra Cinema

All the powerful appeal of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.

BURNT WINGS

Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe

BURNT WINGS

A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA

Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justfied Judge for yousself in

BURNT WINGS

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD A FEW PACES FROM THE PARSI STATUE BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

Fri. Nov. 25th at: 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The Greatest Achievement in Cinematography.

"VENDETTA"

By Marie Corelli.

Gorgeous Scener and Beautiful Photoplay.

THE EMPRESS

FRI. Nov. 25th at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The Jungle Story.

"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM

Liverpool, 21st Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		10 87
Sakels		20 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	17 12
	March	17 15
	May	16 64
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	15 64
	May	16 40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 21st Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	9 40
Dec.	—
Jan.	9 38
Feb.	—
Mar	9 38
April	—
May	9 44
June	—
July	9 38
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 21st Nov. 1911.

Months	To-day's price.
November	10 49
December	10 49
January	10 49
February	10 48
March	10 48
April	10 47
May	10 46
June	10 43
July	10 40
August	10 28
September	10 08
Oct.	9 93

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 21st Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	18 95
Dec.	19 05
Jan.	19 20
February	19 30
March	19 45
April	19 50
May	19 55
June	19 55
July	19 60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 21st Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good		7 40
" " Fully Good		7 90
" " Fine		8 15
M. G. N. 1 Oomra, Good		8 25
" " Fully Good		8 75
" " Fine		9 25
M. G. Broach, Good		8 85
" " Fully Good		9 05
" " Fine		9 55
M. G. Scinde, Good,		7 30
" " Fully Good		7 80
" " Fine		8 05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " Continent	39,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 25
" " " Mar.	17 22
" " " May	16 95
" " " July	16 57
Spot Cotton at New York	17 80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 80
" " " May	16 53
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 13/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	99 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 23rd Nov. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York	Jan.	18 47
	Mar.	18 38
	May	18 14
	July	17 70

Liverpool, 23rd Nov. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	11 47
	Mar	11 36
	May.	11 26
	July	11 12

London, 23rd Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/8 Dull
Bar Gold	6/2/11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/2 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 21st Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54
Far Silver Spot	39 1/4
" " 2 months hence	38 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quietly steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 22nd Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver spot continental selling uncertain	38

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	160 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec. Sellers — 16 1/4

" Tone Slow. Holders asking higher prices.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Value — 26/6

" Months Jan.-April Done. Buyers 26/9

New York, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	398 75

EXCHANGE.

London, 22nd Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	56 60
In Germany	1 122 00
In Italy	97 20
Rentes 5 per cent.	35 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 06
Christiana	28 33
Amsterdam	11 29
Switzerland	21 12

DISCOUNTS.

London, 23rd Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	159 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec. Done — £ 16 1/2 & £ 16 5 8

" Tone Firmer.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Value ... — 26 1/8

" Months Jan.-April Value — 26 5/8

New York, 23rd Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 99 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 23rd Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	56 52
In Germany	1 113 00
In Italy	97 20

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 00
Christiania	28 36
Amsterdam	11 27
Switzerland	21 18

Liverpool, 23rd Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	12 12
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakella	21 25

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 21st Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49

Tone :—Quiet.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 7/8
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Dunkirk. Steadier	£ 15 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan.	£ 8 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED :—Nov.-Dec. Value	£ 16
LINSEED, Argedtine Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 15
" " Nov. Paid	£ 15 1/4

Tone :—Firmer.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£66 7/16
Copper Brazers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 73 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88
Consols 2 1/2 %	49
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	48 3/4
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 103 5/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10 3/4
Tone :—Very steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16 6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	£ 19 6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/3
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/6

Tone :—Javas. More demand firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS,

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 24.

On receiving the higher prices from America the Marwari Bazar opened to-day in the morning for fully good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 465 and gradually went up to Rs. 471 again declining to Rs. 464 it went up to Rs. 467. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 467½.

The quotations for Oomra December-January opened to-day at Rs. 405 and went up to Rs. 410 as for March it opened at Rs. 401 and went up to Rs. 406.

The rates for Bengal December-January were Rs. 325.

Our market at Colaba for ready cotton opened with a easier feelings as there was a demand from Japan shippers for new and old cotton of Wardha and Nagpur and about 4,000 bales ar ereported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	466
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	322
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	410
Do. March	409

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	467
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	320
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	410
Do. March	403

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 24.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 29-9.
Bars gold forward, 29-9.
Bars silver ready, 97-5.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 97-4.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 97-2.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 3/4.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 7/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady, but uncertain.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 182.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 175.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 208.
On Shanghai :—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 297.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 178.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 385.
London gold ready, s. 102-11.
London silver ready, d. 38-8.
London silver forward, d. 38-4.
Tone of silver—Quiet Steady, China bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 3.99½.
French Exchange, Frcs 56.40.
Italian Exchange, 97.00.
Swiss Exchange, 21.10.
Belgium Exchange, 98.40.
German Exchange, Mrks 1110.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931, 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.

SHARES.

The market closed strong owing to speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2o800, Alliance 370, Apollo 125, Bombay Cotton 1430, Bombay Dyeing 1770, Bradbury 1200, Century 1075, Central India 4685, Colaba Land 2710, Coorla 3200, Crescent 1700, Currimbhoy 1817/8, David 1635, Edward Sassoon 730, Fazulbhoy 1730, Finlay 1740, Gokak 255, Indian Bleaching 220, Indore Malwa 732/8, Kastoorchand 1430, Khatao 750xd, Kohinoor 3995, Meyer Sassoon 430, New Great 1290, New City 950, Pabani 1200, Pearls 1352/8, Phoenix 1160, Premier 220, Planet 340, Shapurji 467/8, Simplex 1022/8, Swadeshi 4660, Tata Mill 1660.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 760, Bombay-Burma 515, Bombay-Budma N I 140, Bt. Burma per 13, Bombay Steam 285, Indian Cement 330, Port Canning 615, Shivrajpur 32, Tata Iron def 325, Tata Iron ord 82/8, Tata Iron N def 260, Tata Iron N ord 72/8, Tata Oil 92/8 and Scindia 10.

A Madras telegram states :—Mr. Justice W. G. S. Schwabe K.C. took his seat on the High Court Bench to-day as Chief Justice. Before he came on Bench all law officers of the crown were introduced to him in chambers. The courtroom was closely packed with legal practitioners and law officers. The Advocate General welcoming His Lordship hoped that during his regime absolute independence of High Court will be preserved. Replying to welcome the Chief Justice said that he comes to India as a stranger but felt confident that he shall receive that assistance from the bar which has always been a tradition of the relationship between the Bench and Bar throughout the Empire.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12½	350
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	680
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14½	66
Emperial	100	—	15½	1[illegible]
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	—	14½	
Morlas			6½	
Central Rs. 25 M.	50	April	14½	37
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	—	7½	45 xd.
Tata Rs 20	75	—	As. 11	22/12
Union 75	50	Rs.	—	8
EXCHANGE BANKS				
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12½	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7½	63/12
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125		33½	95
Mercantile Bank B £133 O121	25	Mar.-Sept. Sept.-Mar.	16½ 10½	201 254
National £512		Feb.-Oct.	£20½	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	52
Fort	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	680
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	980 ex.
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	20	200 ex.
Volkert U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	50	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	125
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	" do.	12	800
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	5	102
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	82
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	55
Gusarat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5	70
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4	67
Khuina Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4	100
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4	75
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5	58
Mymensingh	100	—	5	78
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	5	71
Sara Siraj anj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	60
Shahdol Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11	505
pper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	10½	175
Andhra Valley O	1,000	—	4½	775
Adhara Valley P	1,000	—	4½	100
P. Rs.	50	—	7½	55
B. E. S. and T Co Rs.	52	May.-Oct. Rs. 6		13 1/8
Karachi E. 9	100			150
Surat Elect.	100	—	—	4 price
Tata Hdro-Elect. O.	1,000	Jan.	35	548
" " P.	1,000	Jan.	35	670
Telephone	58	—	2	102

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half Year d. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100	2300
Alliance Cotton	100	—	—	370
Apolo	50	—	—	112/8
Asar Vijaya	100	Dec.	12½	82
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500		25	1310
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	120	1745
Bombay Industrials	150	—	—	100
Bradbury Mills	250	—	35	120
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	80	1015
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140	4620
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	250	2700
coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	350	3200
Crescent	100	do.	60	800
Currimbhoy	250	do.	100	1670
David	250	do.	140	1680
Dawn	250	do.	250	1670
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	As. 8	650
Elphinstone	100	—	100	200
Emperor Edward	100	do.	15	1500
Fazulbhoy	350	May	180	1670
Finlay Mills	250	—	300	1510
Framji Petit	1,000	May	120	2210
Globe	100	—	50	330
Gokak Mill	100	June	20	235
Gold Mohor	100	—	25	227 1/2
Hindusta	1,000	—	50	205
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	150	2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200	220
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	10	220
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150	720
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	600
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	640
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	80	1500
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	1700
Khatao	100	June-Dec.		770
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	37	3400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	8000
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	370
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	200	3500
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	3900
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500	8200
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1170
Meyer Sassoon	100	do.	20	4330
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	350	7700
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	60%	7700
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	100	980
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	100	1180
Pabaney	250	—	100	1150
Pearl	250	—	8	1310
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	—	1130
Planet Mill	100	—	—	340
Premier	100	—	15	320
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	30	268
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000	380
Sassoon Silk	500	April	30	100
Shelapore	1,000	do.	20	10000
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	80	970
Sir S. Broacha Mills	150	—	350	460
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	2650
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	4800
Swan	250	Oct.	—	1120
Tata O	500	—	8½	1060
Tata P	500	—	8	1300
Union Mill	250	—	250	255
Vishau Cotton O	500	—	—	2150
F	500	—	7½	2200
Western India	1,000	—	125	801

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-Mar.	100	767/8
Back Bay Bath	50	—	8	46
Badham Pile	70	—	9	100
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	—	15 ds
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	—	Rs. 50	310
Bo. Burma T. Corporation New Issue 25	25	—	8	140
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	285	1400
B'bay Ice Mfg.	40	—	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7	22 2/1
P	250	Oct.	850	100
Bombay Uganda	100	—	612	Per
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.	80%	71
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6	13
The Eastern O	75	—	—	—
Chemical Co. Dish	11	—	Nil.	11
Empire Life Rs. 56	100	—	40%	38
Gobhai Karanjia O	100	—	Rs. 1	382 1/2
George Gahagan & Co.	100	—	Rs. 5	95
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July	7½	5 ds
Co. P.	250	Dec.-July	7½	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	215 nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	80%	220
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	130
Marcks & Co.	100	July	12	147 1/2
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4½	100
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	7½	96
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	30½	130
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	—	10
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	57	150
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 58	200	May	30%	310
Phillips & Co.	40	July	—	40
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	60	640
Scindia	1	—	Nil.	10
Sirdar Garbai Gas Co.	100	Sept.	30%	100
C	75	—	—	80
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	30	—	6%	270
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	—
Tata Iron Ord (Nil)	300	—	—	70
Def (,,)	400	—	—	220
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	—	—	370
Thacker & Co.	50	June	—	30
Tata Oil Mills	100	—	1/50%	92/8
Western India Chemical Co.	10/-	—	—	5 ds

D—Cum Div. E—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr in.	29.977
Temperature of Air	degrees	78 5
Wet Bulb Thermometeter	"	70 7
Dew Point	"	67 1
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.687
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	85 7
Minimum do do	"	71.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW, ESE.
Movement of Wind do	miles	103

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24.

S S Serigu, Neilson, Rangoon.
S S Hector, Thorsen, Cardiff.
S S Katoria, Walls, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Surada, Brooks, Gulle.
S S Ysedijk, Dewitt, Rangoon.
S S Arabistan, Cood, Antwerp.
S S Trafford Hall, McMillan, Antwerp.
S S Risaldar, Hinton, Java.
S S Linga, Neilson, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Ysedijk for Rangoon.
Steamer Grelaric for New York.
Steamer Pasha for Java.
Steamer Narkunda for London.
Steamer City of Shanghai for Calcutta.

S S Singu :—The S W Company's steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain J Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Arabistan :—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Arabistan, 3,189 tons, Captain W E Cood, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Trefford Hall: The Hall Line steamer Trefford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain McMillan, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Ysedijk :—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Ysedijk, 4,520 tons, Captain D Dewitt, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 24.

S S Masilia from Liverpool Agents W A Graham and Co—2013 fire bricks; 50 cases bricks; 2090 casks clay; 33 casks tiles; 30 cases tiles; 85 crates tiles; 1600 bags bicarb soda; 206 drums sodium sulphide; 15 drs caustic soda; 1 cask acetic acid; 1055 drums bleeching; powder; 7 cases mdl tinctures; 300 boxes glass-bottles; 196 bags glass bottles; 400 s cases glass bottles; 55 cases glass; 1 case lamp; 4 cases hide picks; 10 bales leather; 697 cases whisky; 2 hd portwine; 50 cases beer; 600 hhds ale; 20 cases ale; 215 cases bobbins; 4 cases brass; 2657 cases ingots; 10 casks brass; 66 kegs brass; 34 bundles brass: 2000 d/bags brass; 21 cases copper; 2 skel/cases copper; 6 plates copper; 1519 ingots copper; 5 bundles copper; 2408 bundles steel; 154 pieces steel; 14 barrels lubricating oil; 21 drums cylinder oil; 12 cases lubricating oil; 6 blbs lubricating oil; 100 drums linseed oil; 20 drums spern oil; 40 drums paints; 120 kegs paints; 155 bales paper; 26 boxes biscuits; 26 cases biscuits; 8 cases cheese; 39 cases provision; 17 cases bacon; 20 cases ham; 2840 boxes soap; 1080 cases soap; 1536 balgs cotton; 588 cases cotton; 1316 bales cotton yarn; 1091 cases cotton yarn; 20 bundles looms; 20 cases looms; 97 bales cotton goods; 13 cases cotton goods; 14 bales canvas; 1 bale wool; 18 cases woolens; 3 cases tobacco; 107 cases cigarettes.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 24.

S S Macedonia for London—4 cases casings D A Braham and Sons 36 bundles lamb skins K B H Karumbaksh and Sons; 9 bundles lamb skins M S Ahmed and Co; 4½ cwts ft mother of pearl shells Y H L Khimji.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—111 bales cotton H M Mehta and Co; 25 bales wool J Karra; 279 bales wool C Chagumul; 189 bales wool G Ramsurup; 11 bales wool K Reckhabdas; 2000 cases sultanas F F Campbell and Co; 80 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 24 bales woot C Chagumul; 48 bales wool M Balia; 231 bales wool D Kundanmul; 21 bales wool N Vizir and Sons; 45 bales wool H Balkison; 35 bales wool Narsoomul Goculdas; 50 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 15 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 19 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 33 bales wool D Kundonmul.

S S Macedonia for Marseilles—[illegible] ings D Abraham and Sons.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—100 cwts gum Arabic E Nowroji and Co; 4 bundles [illegible] M Y G H H Shiroz.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—200 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 1'3 cwts gum olibanums E Nowroji and Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice—75 cwts gum olibanum E Nowroji and Co.

S S Cracovia for Fishola Venice Sacca Trieste—825 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Ischia for Naples—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Company Ltd; 150 tons manganese ore King King and Co; 14 bales silk cocoons Goris Ltd; 22 bales silk waste Goris Ltd.

S S Nevasa for Antwerp—8000 cwts crushed bone F Ebrahim and Co; 2320 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros;

S S Conde for Antwerp—263½ cwts gum kadaya Shivaji Kpetsee and Co.

S S Conde for Hamburg—110 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co, 200 bales cotton fly Vasanji Jivandas; 2 cases sultans F F Campbell and Co.

S S Grelarlie for New York—47000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts myrabollams B Damjee and Co;

S S Tosamaru for Shanghai—1000 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha

S S Alipore for Kobe—500 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 1700 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Osaka Menka Kaisha; 1021 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co; 200 bales cotton Nanlal Manilal and Co; 1000 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha;

S S Alipore for Yokohama—800 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Yokkaichi—1000 bales cotton Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Moji—500 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Alipore for Osaka—1

LOCAL SELF GOVT.

COLLECTOR AND SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

LATTER'S SPIRITED REPLY.

The following correspondence that has recently passed between the Government and the Surat Municipality in regard to th management and control of primary schools would be of interest to the public:—

The following is copy of the resolution passed by the Municipality at its Ordinary General Meeting held on 4th July last: —

"This Municipality of the City of Surat resolves that the Municipal Schools be freed from the control of Government, and the Educational grant which is received from Government be declined for the sake of respecting the idea of the National Congress met at Nagpore and to make the education of boys and girls congenial for obtaining Swarajya.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to proper quarters for the information of Government."

The following resolution was passed at th special general meeting of the Municipality held on 7th November last protesting against Government resolution.

"Resolved that, this Board regret dictatorial tone of Government Resolutio and incitement to rate-payers underlying the advice contained therein which is calculated to interfere with the due discharge of duty towards rate-payers, that this Board claims to understand educational needs of the rate-payers better than Government and desires to point out that it has merely given effect to the wishes of the rate-payers which had been clearly ascertained."

On the 26th of October the Collector of Surat addressed the following letter to the President of the Municipality intimating that Government had ordered an enquiry to be held as contemplated by section 178 of the Municipal Act into the question of the Municipality had been guilty of the alleged default and the result of the enquiry was to be reported to the Government for appropriate action.

LETTER FROM THE COLLECTOR.

VERY URGENT. No. S.C.M./399.

SURAT, 26th Oct., 1921.

From J. K. N. Kabraji, Esqr, M.L.A., Collector of Surat.

To The President, Surat Municipality.

Sir.

With reference to your letter No. 407, dated 12th July last communicating the resolution passed on the 4th idem I have the honour to state that Government have ordered an inquiry to be held, as contemplated by Section 178 of the District Municipal Act, into the question whether the Surat Municipality has been guilty of the alleged default, and the result of the inquiry is to be reported to Government for appropriate action.

2. I give below the opinion o the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs dated 8th September 1921 in this matter:—

"As section 58 of the Bombay District Municipal Act gives the Governo in Council power to limit the authority of a Municipality in its management, control and administration of schools and this has been done by rules issued under the section it is obviously the duty of the Municipality to obey those rules and if the Municipality disobeys them it has made default in performing a duty imposed on it by or under the Act and action may be taken under section 178 (2) if the duty is not performed within a specified time."

3. I would further draw the attention of the Municipality to Government Resolution No. 430, dated 23rd Ultimo, Educational Department, particularly paragraph.

4. Should the Municipality desire to make any representation on the subject in order to show cause why action should not be taken under Section 178 (2) or any other section. I request it may be submitted me on or before the 3rd November 1921.

5. Meanwhile for the purposes of the inquiry ordered by Government I reques you will favour me with a report on the following points:—

(1) a list of Municipal schools open fro 1st April to 30th June 1921 showing for each school No. of boys or girls on the roll and average attendance.

(2) a list of Municipal schools open during July, August, Septeber and Octobe 1921 showing same particulars as above.

(3) A list showing names, qualifications and pay of teachers newly employed in place of those who have reverted to Government service under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction.

(4) Is it a fact that any of the newly employed teachers have been previously removed from Government service?

(5) Are any teachers paid salaries in excess of the Departmental scale. having regard to their qualifications?

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. K. N. KABRALI, Collector of Surat

On the 7th Noveber, the Municipality passed the following resolutions with reference to the Collector's letter:—

RESOLUTION.

Extract from the proceedings of the special general meeting of the Surat City Municipality held on 7th November 1921.

"1. Resolved that this Board is surprised that such an important Government Order, ordering an inquiry as contemplated by Section 178 of the District Municipal Act to inquire into the question whether this Municipality is guilty of the alleged default has early date so as to enable the Municipality to fully deal with the matter.

2. After carefully considering the letter of the Collector dated 26th October 1921 this Board resolves that the Collector should be informed:

i. That this Board is not in a position to make a full representation on the question in absence of the details of the Government order of inquiry.

ii. That this board in its representative capacity is not in a position to accept Government control without going against the express wishes of the rate-payers and that all the steps taken by this Board in connection with its educational policy have been taken after clearly ascertaining the wishes of the rate-payers.

iii. That the Councilors in their representative capacity have not forced and have no desire to force their views on the people whom they represent, but they consider it their secred duty to carry out the wishes of the rate-payers so long as they are their representatives.

3 Resolved that the President be authorised to furnish the information asked for by the Collector in the last para of his letter under reference as early as possible.

4. Under the circumstances though it not possible for the Municipality to have its full say at present it is desirable to send a representation according to the accompanying draft and the right to say further if necessary be reserved."

"(1) During the last elections to the Surat City Municipality the foremost question before the voters was about the nationalisation of the Municipal schools. The Indian National Congress the most representative and authoreative public institution in India had recommended it as the most pressing need of the country. The citizens of Surat accepted this recommendation and elected to the Municipality mostly those who promised to carry out this recommendation. It will thus be seen that in passing the resolution under reference, the Municipality have only carried out the most explicit mandate of the citizens whom they represent. Indeed so great was the importance attached to this measure, that it had to be passed as expeditiously as possible against almost any risks to avoid the accusation of breach of faith with the voters.

(2) This nationalization is not in the slightest degree against the interests of the state or the people. In fact it is th deliberate intention of this Municipality t follow in essence as far as possible the best traditions of education followed by th British and other civilized countries in thei own homes, but not incompatible with th interests of Indians as a Nation. The Municipality only desire to create among the people a sense of self-respect, a desire serve and suffer for the country and add to the curriculum such departments of knowledge as are considered of the greatest us in the present circumstances of the country

(3) We need have no hesitation in admitting that there is room for difference o opinion in this respect and even holding fo a moment that the Municipality is not on the right track, the steps taken by them have undoubtedly the merit of being th people's own choice. It may also possibl alleged that at least so far the success the Municipality in doing even that the propose to do has been questionable. Granting for argument that even there is time it would still be no fault of the Municipalit but simply their misfortune as the have to work against an unfortunately antagonistic attitude a powerful Government. Without meaning to be too sanguine, or without underestimating our difficulties we certainly hope that if we are allowed time and respite, we will not fail to discharge our obligations fully towards those who have honoured us by their confidence.

(4) That the Municipality still retains confidence of the citizens of Surat, will, we trust be admitted without demure 16 Government schools have not been opened in Surat for some time and in spite of the fact that these schools have been located almost next door to the Municipal schools, that the teachers have made desperate attempts to decoy students from the Municipal schools that even maid-servants of our schools have been enticed away on higher rates of pay than those granted by the Municipality and that the teachers during their last few days in the Municipal schools have granted spurious discharge certificates to some students with a view to facilitate their subsequent admissions to Government schools in spite of all those unseemly attempts to snatch away students from Municipal Schools only about 800 out of 8,000 students have left the Municipal schools, when in addition it is observed that many of these 800 students are directly or indirectly connected with Government, servarts or Government proteges of sorts, it could hardly be reasonably denied that the public as such have no confidence in Government schools If still further confirmation be needed, it could easily be obtained from the resolutions and confidence in the Municipality at the public meeting on the 4th instant a copy of which is herewith attached.

(5) Section 58 of the District Municipal Act plainly admits the principle of Municipal control over institutions exclusively maintained by the Municipality. The provision the second para of the section had its "raison detre" only in the fact that all the Municipal schools were then grant-in-aid schools. The Act makes no provision for Municipal schools exclusively maintained by the Municipality, the latter can therefore hardly be fairly accused of having in any way violated the law. In any case if Government were of opinion that trey have have committed any technical error of procedure, Government should have brought the same to the notice of this Municipality before arbitrarily withdrawing their recognition of the Municipal schools without giving a hearing of the Municipality. As it is they have peremptorily declared Municipal schools unrecognized and have made such action the basis of an attack on this Municipality.

(6) In the first para of the Collector's letter it is stated that Government have ordered an inquiry to be held in the matter hope they will be given a fair opportunity to place their views before any such inquiry. The Municipality would further assure the Government that it will give its full consideration to any proposals formulated by Government for meeting the new situation of schools exclusively maintained by the Municipality.

(7) To sum up, the Municipality earnestly submit that in whatever they have done, they have faithfully executed the mandate of their electors and that they still fully retain the confidence of those electors, and that they have not violated the law. They therefore sincerely believe that they have committed no default in

PRINCE AT BARODA.

BANQUET SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Nov. 23.

Two most brilliant functions held to-day in honour of the Prince of Wales was the garden party in Moti Bagh and a banquet in the Laxmi Villas Palace. The former was attended by more than 500 people and many amusements by way of elephant ride, Indian music, displays by boy scouts and girl guides, and presentation of scene from an Indian village life were provided. The Prince immensely enjoyed going from one place of attraction to another. He showed particular interest in boyscouts and girl guides. The party broke up late in the evening. The banquet in the Laxmi Villas Palace was a brilliant function attended by gorgeous spectacle of light and colour. Cover was laid for 110 people.

The Maharajah proposing a loyal toast said loyalty to the Sovereign was a jealously guarded tradition and religious precept. The state of Baroda has been a faithful ally of the crown since the days when his ancestor ratified the first engagement with British representatives. He prayed with fervour that long life, health, and prosperity may be vouchsafed to His Majesty.

The toast was drunk with cheers and the band played National Anthem. Next proposing health of the Prince of Wales, he said the Prince in many sided activities both in peace and war had shown that he was a happy possessor of gifts which were as priceless as they were royal. Self-governing Dominions had acclaimed him as an ambassador of the Empire. India rejoiced in the knowledge that whatever might be the problems of the future which H.R.H. might be called upon to deal with he had provided that he possessed wisdom, sympathy and insight necessary to their adequate solution.

The toast was received with tremendous cheers the band playing the Prince of Wales Anthem.

His Royal Highness speaking at the Baroda State Banquet, said, "Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I am very grateful to Your Highness for the warm and courteous manner in which you have proposed my health. I shall take away from Baroda Kindliest Recollections of Your Highness' Hospitality.

I have long looked forward to visit in their own states surrounded by their ancestral dignities the Princes of India to whose loyalty and devotion the Crown and the Empire are so indebted and my visit to Baroda is of special interest to me because here I follow in the footsteps of my grandfather, King Edward who visited this state as the Prince of Wales in 1875 and had felicity of hearing loyal sentiments expressed by Your Highness on that occasion and enjoying a warm welcome which you are extending me now.

The connection of the Baroda State with the British Crown have been long and honourable.

Since the first definite treaty was concluded in 1805, Your Highness' State has been associated with British Administration by the closest of ties. The British Empire will not forget now in the dark days of Indian Mutiny, the Young Gaekwar Khande Rao stood staunchly by the British and helped to maintain peace and security in Gujerat. This tradition has been nobly followed by Your Highness by Your State in the great war. It gives me pleasure to think that this long and honourable connection with the British Crown has brought advantages in its train for the Baroda State. Assured of protection from eternal troubles by your ties with the British Government, Your Highness' people have been enabled to gather and enjoy the fruits of peace. On several occasions in the past the Government of India have afforded assistance in building up the institutions of the Baroda State. The enlightened policy of Your Highness has now perfected and advanced and orderly system of administration based on British models. Under these wise provisions, the progress and welfare of Your Highness' subjects is the first care of a Ruler and Your Highness people are fortunate that you have long been spared to reign over them and show your keen and enlightened personal interest in all matters which affect their well-being. As a result the departments of Your Highness' Government have attained a standard of efficiency which is worthy of the position occupied in India by the Baroda State and which has few if any counterparts in other Indian States. I trust that Your Highness' subjects will long enjoy your fostering care. I shall retain the most pleasant impressions of Baroda the first Indian State which I have visited in the course of my tour and of the wonderful sights which I have seen here. I have but one regret and that is that my stay with Your Highness must necessarily be so short. But short as it is, it has enabled me to strengthen and revise the time which bind your house and mine and the most pleasant of Baroda memories will be the pleasure which I have experienced in making the closer acquaintance of Your Highness.

The Prince rising to reply was heartily cheered. He said.

In conclusion the Prince said he had received a telegram from His Majesty that his sister has been betrothed. Both he (Prince and his sister would try to remember that this happy news was received at Baroda. After the banquet the Prince accompanied by the Maharajah motored through the city to see illuminations and fireworks.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

THEORY OF SUFFOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Further details furnished to the "Madras Mail" by its Calicut correspondent with regard to the Moplah train tragedy shows that the luggage van concerned in this tragic occurrence was 26 feet long and 8 feet broad. The prisoners were fed before they started on journey along with others and it is said death cannot be attributed to anything wrong with the food. Medical opinion is said to be against the theory of asphyariation.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

FRANCHISE RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 23.

The Bihar and Orissa Council discussed the resolution on female franchise the whole day. To-day some very brilliant speeches were made in favour of it but the resolution being put to vote was defeated by ten votes. The Government has accepted the resolution passed unanimously yesterday conveying hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales and assurance of devoted loyalty of the people of this province to the King Emperor. The fact has been intimated to the Prince.

URDU DAILY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Messrs. Amir Ali and Abdul Latiff Faroki declared themselves the other day as the printer and the publisher of the Urdu daily entitled Azad Hind. It is feared this paper will not be published in view of the fact that Faroki has undertaken to edit *quomi* report vice Abdul Maji Sherrar who has been sentenced to undergo imprisonment for two years.

MR C. R. DAS AT AMALNER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMALNER, Nov. 21.

Mr. C. R. Das and Mrs. Saraladevi Choudharani crossed Amalner this morning on their way to Bombay. As the news of their passage reached the town hundreds of people flocked to the station. The town was represented by Principal Gune, Mr. Chinchalkar and Mr. Bhagchandshetha. Shouts of Bande Mataram and Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai arose as the train steamed into the station.

Though pressed to address the people that were flocking so anxiously there to hear the message of the President-elect of the Ahmedabad Congress, Mr. Das declined to speak stating that the whole country was on fire and that it was time for action and not for speech. He was pressed by Principal Gune to spare some hours for his college on his way back from Bombay. And it is understood that Mr. Das has undertaken to break his journey here if time allowed it.

ALL-INDIA JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

In persuance of its resolution regarding the establishment of departments Share and Nizame Imarat Mazhabi, the All-India Jamiatul Ulema in its conference at Lahore on Sunday appointed a small Sub-committee of learned and recognized Ulemas of India to draft rules and regulations for the proposed Nizame Shariat and Mirate Mazhabi and to submit its report at the special meeting of the All-India Jamiat Ul Ulema to be held at Badaun on the 10th and 11th December for which Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib of Lucknow has been proposed as President. Maulana Abdul Majid Saheb Badauni has kindly undertaken to make all necessary arrangements for this special session. Revered Ulemas are requested to grace the meeting with their presence in large numbers and to inform Maulana Abdul Majid Saheb of their arrival by the 7th December.

"NO ALTERATION CAN BE MADE IN QUORAN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Nov. 18.

Hazrat Moulana Shah Sulaiman writes from Patna under date November 18—

A Mussalman can face the greatest vissicitude but can make no alteration in the holy Quran. Fortunate are the prisoners who are put to trouble for the sake of the Quran. I join in their belief and have full sympathy with their cause.

RECORD OF KARACHI TRIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The Delhi Khilafat Committee hereby notifies for the information of the public that a complete record of the Ali Brothers and other leaders' trial at Karachi in the lower Court, including all exhibits produced by the witnesses as well as other matters of detail, has been published in Urdu by the Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay at Delhi. The book contains four hundred pages and is priced at Re. one ans. four. Orders should be registered at the Delhi Khilafat Committee's Office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers kindly inform me more or less the date of arrival of the American Doctor who holds

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

JHARIA SESSION.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Trade Union Congress Agenda business Jharia Session.

The last day, November: Congress delegates assemble; President Reception Committee reads his address in the morning followed by the President elect Mr. Joseph Baptista's address. Election of the new executive committee. Election of the Provincial representatives. Election of the general staff which will be the Working Committee of the executive committee.

Resolutions: Resolutions proposed are of a far reaching character. They affect all classes of workers, railwaymen, textile workers, seamen, clerks, etc. Machinery will be devised for effective carrying out of resolutions passed by the Congress. Other resolutions of international and political importance will also be proposed. Workers from all parts of India have now intimated their intention to attend the Jharia Congress. Labour Board, Fadras representing Madras Labour all classes and Labour federation Bombay representing nearly thirty Unions will be as strongly represented as Bengal, Punjab, the United Provinces Labour. Representatives of the Assam workers and of other provinces will, also be appending.

KARACHI PRISONERS

"QUITE HALE AND HEARTY."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

The President and the Secretary of the Sindh Provincial Khilafat Committee went to enquire of Dr. Kitchlew's and others health. Though treated as ordinary prisoners in every respect the leaders are all hale and hearty. The Jail Superintendent reported Maulana Shaukat Ali to have decreased in weight by seven pounds and Maulana Muhammad Ali Saheb by one. Others are stationary. Diabetic boil under Moulana Muhammad Ali's chin has disappeared. No newspapers are allowed to be given them. They are assigned the work of twisting thread.

ANGORA FUND.

COLLECTIONS IN SIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

Vigorous efforts for the collections for Angora are continuing throughout Sind especially in Karachi. The Mussalman Marwari community has made a splendid response by subscribing over ten thousand rupees. There is stir in all other communities for collection. Syed Abdur Rahim Shah of Sujawal has donated seven thousand rupees. The Khilafat Committee has decided to collect one lakh of rupees from Karachi alone.

SERIOUS DACOITY IN JHANSI DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Nov. 22.

News comes of a very serious dacoity in village Bharosa, Paragna Moth in Jhansi district about 3 miles from Moth. The victim was a flourishing banker who has suffered a loss estimated at over fifty thousand rupees. The raiders were an armed bang of about forty men who indulged in brutal injuries to the inmates, as a result of which the banker's mother has died. About ten days ago another armed dacoity took place in Jhansi Paragna. Mr Fife, Superintendent of Police, is taking necessary steps to protect the people from such raids.

ALL INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

The Honorary Secretary, the All-India Lawn Tennis Tournament informs us that the All-India Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held in Allahabad commencing from the 6th to 11th February, 1922 and the Punjab Championship in Lahore from 13th to 18th March, 1922. Dates of other Tournaments are expected to be announced shortly.

GURDWARA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 21.

The Gurdwara Publicity Committee has issued a statement stating that the Government communique of November 9th, about the keys affair, is misleading and ful of misstatements.

MOROCCO MEDICAL MISSION

Dr. Ausari wires from Delihi on the 18th of November:—

In reply to the enquiries about the Morocco Medical Mission, it is announced that enquiries by cable have been made from England and Srance regarding facilities for passage, provisions and other Mission necessities. On receipt of the information and decision by the Central Khilafat Committee about despatch of the mission, the selection of staff will take place, candidates will be duly informed.

A Rangoon Telegram says:—Under the recently passed Suppression of Brothels Act two men were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and thirty lashes each and two others to same terms and fine of Rs. 1,000 or six months alternately.

BOMBAY JAILS.

REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION.

A Government resolution states:—

The administration of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1920 was satisfactory. The total jail population decreased from 145,825 in 1919 to 121,042, and the number of undertrial prisoners from 104,825 to 88,103. decreases are due to decreases in offences owing to the lower level of grain prices which prevailed during the year. The health of the jail population was good, the death rate falling from 25,1 per mille in 1919 to 20.3, despite a recrudescene of influenza which caused 87 deaths. Discipline was on the whole well maintained and Government is glad to note that the escapes of convicted prisoners show a considerable decrease. Gross expenditure fell from Rs. 25,27,911 to Rs. 21,98,625. Owing to the smaller numbers in jail the net cash earnings of prisoners decreased from Rs. 2,01,881 to Rs. 1,93,881 and the net cost per head increased from Rs. 133-12-0 to 182-9-0. Of the 214 prisoners released during the year before the expiry of their sentences 72 were released on the issue of the Royal Proclamation. The Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Bombay, continued to do excellent work in finding employment for and providing food, money and clothes to released prisoners. The Government grant to this institution was raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,865. The Society at Bijapur, which also receives Government aid, rendered useful service on a smaller scale.

Government is pleased to remark on the excellent work of the Yeravda Prison Press which not only utilises convict labour in the best interests of the tax-payer but also enables the convicts employed in it to earn after release an honest living in a trade which is in need of skilled labour. The encouragement of vegetable-growing and gardening in the jails was another noteworthy feature of the year under review. Government propose to allot Rs. 15,000 for the Yeravda Central Prison garden scheme and it is hoped that this will result in improving the present unsatisfactory water supply.

Though the overcrowding of jails was not so great as in 1919 there is still much congestion. Government are considering measures for the financing of the building schemes necessary for remedying the present overcrowding.

Among the minor improvements in jail method introduced during the year was a better separation between habitual and casual offenders. Habitual offenders have now been given distinctive clothing, which is in accordence with the recommendation of the Indian Jails Committee. Government agree with the Inspector-General of Prisons that corporal punishment should as a general rule be inflicted only as a last resort for the most serious breaches of jail discipline, and, while noting that the number of floggings increased from 25 to 46, Government would call attention of the recommendation of the Indian Jails Committee that flogging should be restricted within the narrowest possible limits. The other recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee are at present under the consideration of Government and orders will in due course be passed on the various important proposals for Prisons reform with which they deal.

The High Court should be requested, if they see no objection, to draw the attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to paragraph 8 of the report and to bring to the notice of all Magistrates the desirability of making greater use of section 562 of the code of Criminal Procedure.

His Excellency desires to record his appreciation of the work done during the year by the Inspector-General of Prisons and the superior staff of the Jail Department. Orders respecting the pay of jailors and warders are being issued by the Financial Department.

Note:—Section 562 of the C. P. C. empowers the Court under certain circumstances to release first offenders upon probation of good conduct instead of sentencing to punishment.

STUDENT'S CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The College Students and those interested in the must have been fully aware of the decision arrived at, at the Nagpur Sessions, namely that the Indian College Students' Conference should always follow the Indian National Congress and be held wherever the latter is held. In pursuance of that resolution, the students of Ahmedabad, should have been informed by the Standing Committee about the necessary preparations for the second sessions to be held there. The Standing Committee seems to have met only once, which was on 7th April at Wardha, but what the resolutions then passed were, the members have no knowledge of.

Now the Standing Committee has 2 alternatives—(i) either in pursuance of the resolution of the Nagpur Conference it should have appealed to the Ahmedabad students and highly commenced operations for holding the second sessions there; or—(ii) the Committee should have availed of the offer of the Andhra students and given them due notice for preparations, if Ahmedabad was found unfit or wanting.

Letters were addressed to Srijut R. J. Gokhale, General Secretary of the Standing Committee, even as early as January but uptil now with no tangible results. The Committee and the student world have little time to lose but it is never too late if we are up and doing. Will Mr. Gokhale, therefore, enlighten the public as to what arrangements have been made or contemplated for the forthcoming Indian College Students' Conference? The Committee has not been alive enough to show any activity towards the necessary arrangements of the coming sessions, but we hope it is not dead.—Yours, etc.

DASU DAMODAR RAO.

Bezwada Nov. 19.

A funeral took the place at Quetta on Saturday of the Late Mr. Duncan Macbean, formerly of the Punjab Bank who died at Karachi, aged 84. The deceased hailed from Inverness, Scotland, had spent over 60 years in India and is remembered in Banking and social circles all over the country. Sir Armine Dew, Commissioner of Baluchistan was unable to attend and sent a cordial note of sympathy and tribute to the old friend.

Mr. Mohamed Khan, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Karachi and Sind Provincial Khilafat Commitee was fined Rs. 20 under section 68 Police Act. He refused to pay the amount and was sentenced to ten days' simple imprisonment.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Cricket

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, November 26.

Catholic Gymkhana—The postponed dance will be held on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 9-30 p.m. R2037

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

CHITRE.—On Wednesday evening, 23rd November, at Topiwalla's Bungalow, Grant Road, Bombay, Mrs. Indirabai, wife of Mr. Nanabhai G. Chitre, Deputy Manager, "Advocate of India", of pneumonia. Deeply mourned by her husband and relatives. R2038

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture will be delivered on "Napoleon's Childhood", 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The mail steamer Morea has on board the outward mails of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Council will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the office premises. Members are requested to be present. Swadeshi Committee's meeting will be held half an hour before the Managing Council's meeting.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Shankar V. Phadnis will deliver a public lecture on "Sociology of Geeta", on Sunday the 27th November, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Vaidya Bros' Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay. The lecture is open to all.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning, the 26th November 1921, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.), instead of on Friday, the 25th instant.

DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Institute, Mr. Aloysius Soares, Professor, St. Xavier's College, will deliver a public lecture on "The Light of the Dark Ages", on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., in the hall of Dr. Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar.

KANYA KUBJ HALWAI VAISHYA MAHASABHA.

The Mahasabha will be held on 27th and 28th November, 1921, at the Kothi of Sriman Maharaja Benares in Kutghas Balunghat, Allahabad. All the members and caste fellows are cordially invited to attend the Mahasabha.

BOMBAY P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Friday, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at 375, Hornby Road, Fort.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held on Monday the 28th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Office room, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, to transact the following business:—Election of the School Committee, Theft at the Office, and any other business that may be brought before the meeting with the permission of the Chairman.

E. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

The nominations for delegates to Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad, duly proposed and seconded, should be sent on or before the 26th instant to Mr. Khimchand N. Bhavsar, Jt. Secretary, Byculla D. Committee, Motisha's Jain Temple, Love Lane, Byculla. The delegates should be members of Byculla D. C. and to be nominated by Byculla members only.

SEVA SADAN.

Results of the Bombay Seva Sadan Training Classes:—

FIRST YEAR.

(1) Gajrabai Benkar, (2) Kamalabai Bidve, (3) Rebeccabai Francis, (4) Draupadibai Gadre, (5) Sumitrabai Gaekwad, (6) Shantibai Kode, (7) Lehabai Kolekar, (8) Kamalabai Mhashalkar, (9) Saubhadrabai Narwankar, (10) Somubai Punjaji, (11) Bavobai Rahurkar, (12) Indirabai Redkar, (13) Chandrabhagabai Wadekar.

Out of 19 sent up.

SECOND YEAR.

(1) Siporabai Isac, (2) Gangubai Joshi, (3) Jeshodabai Kale, (4) Ramabai Konikar, (5) Babibai Kothare, (6) Chhabubai Phanse, (7) Elizabethbai Rahamin.

Out of 7 sent up.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF CO-WIFE.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Kumane, wife of Gango.
vs.
The King-Emperor.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Kanara. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced her to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

One Gango married a wife ten years ago. Her name was Laxmi and she is the murdered woman. The marriage was not happy. Laxmi was feeble in body and one of her ears was deaf. After some eight years of married life, the husband took a second wife. This wife was older than the first. Her name was Kumane and she is accused in the present case. If Gango was dissatisfied with his wife Laxmi, Kumane was no less dissatisfied with her husband Gango. This Gango seemed to be a feeble creature. But in the house he had a servant, a young sturdy fellow whose name was Radavo. Kumane and this Radavo committed adultery together. There was some reason to suppose that the husband might have been willing not to know what was going on under his nose. But his mother brought the facts to his notice. He paid Radavo his wages and sent the man away. Badavo took his pay and went, but in a month he was back again, and the old relations were resumed. The husband had not strength enough to kick the intruder out of the house. He had not spirit enough to chastise his erring wife. He took a third way. Since his second marriage he had neglected his first wife, now he became assiduously attentive to her. His intention might have been to excite the jealousy of the unfaithful wife. If so, he was successful. Kumane was furiously jealous. There were quarrels between the two women. And one day when the husband was away from home the two wives met in a solitary place. The older woman had a sickle in her hand. She seized the young and feeble Laxmi by the hand and hacked her cruelly about the head and face. Laxmi had just strength enough to stagger home. On the threshold she fell down and died.

The accused admitted her guilt and stated that she was very much angry with the deceased as her mother-in-law treated the accused with contempt and treated the deceased with grace. Radavo set her on to do this act.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The Sessions Judge observed that there was evidence of pre-meditation. Witnesses had heard the accused making use of the ominous expression "there should not be two wives in one house." He was persuaded that she intended to kill Laxmi, and that she did kill her This was murder. He was loth to pass a death sentence upon a woman, but he could find no loophole. Women are not exempt, either by law or custom, from the consequences of what they do. This deed was a murder, and in the case of a murder, if he did not impose a death sentence, he must find a reason why he did not. Such a reason he had not been able to find.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the Judgment observed "the accused, the wife of one Gango, was charged with having committed the murder of her co-wife Laxmi. Laxmi was the elder wife, her husband having married the accused 8 years after the first marriage. The evidence shows that the accused was criminally intimating with Radavo, a servant. The consequence of that intimacy was that Gango's attention was drawn to Laxmi who had been previously neglected. This roused the jealousy of the accused, with the result that she killed Laxmi by striking her on the head several blows with a sickle. There seems little doubt on the evidence that the act was premeditated and the offence that was committed was murder. It is true that the medical report was that death was due to shock, but that may be often the case when the deceased has been murderously assaulted. The fact remains that shortly after the assault Laxmi died. On the body were found 10 incised wounds of which 9 were on the head. Therefore it is perfectly clear that the death of Laxmi was caused by the accused, and that owing to the nature of the injuries the court was justified in holding that the accused intended to kill Laxmi. There was also evidence of pre-meditation, in that two witnesses Janki and Ramani deposed that they had heard the accused saying "there should not be two wives in one house." That was three days before the murder. There was also the allegation of Radavo that the accused had told him that she invoked the aid of a wizard to compass the death of Laxmi. Though the Judge was right in saying that the evidence of the wizard ought to be forthcoming, still there was the evidence of Radvavo that on Monday the accused told him that Laxmi should die. There was sufficient evidence, therefore, on the record to justify the Judge in thinking that there was little excuse for the murder, and that the crime was committed after premeditation on account of jealousy, and that although the accused was a woman, the question whether the capital sentence should be imposed should be dealt on the same consideration as if the accused was a man. We, therefore, dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentence of death.

POLICE COURT.

TUTORING CONFESSION.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, fourth Additional Magistrate, at Girgaon, Sub-Inspector Anant Vishnu of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police charged Shivashanker Bamnath for being in possession of Government currency notes to the value of Rs. 883 for which he could not give satisfactory account.

The evidence showed that Neloo Shriram a Railway Police Constable was on duty at Grant Road Station on the 19th instant, at 7 a.m., when he saw the accused on the platform and arrested him on suspicion. Before the Sub-Inspector of Police Currency Notes to the value of Rs. 883 were found on his person. He gave no explanation, but later on mentioned a house which had been on fire during riot whence he had robbed the notes.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he was living in Calcutta with his grandfather who died three weeks ago. He came to Bombay to go to Itarsi where his relatives were living. In Bombay he was living in a Dharamshala. He was running away from Bombay on account of the riot. The police tutored him to say that he stole tenmoney from a house on fire.

His Worship in discharging the accused said: I am not inclind to disbelieve the story of the accused. The Police Constable who arrested the accused said that the accused gave no explanation about the money which he had but when the Prosecuting Inspector questioned him, he said that the accused made a statement referring to a house on fire. The accused says that the police were tutoring him to say that he stole it from a house on fire. I direct that the accused be acquitted. Money to be refunded to him.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

H. B. WARING COMPANY.

The H. B. Waring Company open this evening at the Excelsior Theatre for a short season.

The first production is to be Du Maurier's famous drama "Trilby" which will be repeated at the matinee on Sunday.

On Saturday evening Herbert Henry Davis's delightful comedy "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" is to be produced.

The Waring Company need no introduction to Bombay theatre-goers and we feel sure during their short stay in Bombay several excellent changes of programme will take place. The repertoire consists of a number of the best, and most popular London plays and we recommend our theatre-goers to a very special bill of theatrical fare which will be presented during the next few weeks.

Those of us who were fortunate to have seen that great actor, the late Sir Herbert Tree as "Svengali" in "Trilby" some years ago at His Majesty's theatre, London, will look forward to-night's performance perhaps nor will the same eagerness as in the old days when "Trilby" then, was the rage, but nevertheless with an eagerness to see once more "Svengali" and "Trilby", and go over the old scenes again where many of our past play-going memories are akin.

The H. B. Waring Company possess a very capable actor in Charles Quartermaine, who will play "Svengali", we have an excellent account of Miss Sherwin as "Trilby" and there is every reason to believe to-night's production will be a great success, and the occasion should warrant a large patronage. The Excelsior has been continually full during the Bandman season and it will probably go without saying that the Waring Company will provide an attraction equally as popular.

With our theatre-goers in Bombay, in fact, in every important city first class programmes are expected and if they are forthcoming, substantial patronage is seldom lacking.

Performances of doubtful merit are quickly detected. We want the best shows, and the Waring Company during their short season should be able to provide them.

INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, The Report of the Committee which assembled at Simla to make recommendations for the amendment of the Income tax, was published in the "Gazette of India" of July 30th, 1921. The Indian Income Tax and Super Tax Amendment Bill has also been published. No rules which were to be framed thereunder by the Government of India are out till now. Neither the report nor the bill are published in vernaculars for the information of tax-payers. In order, however, that it may not be too late for the expression of an opinion from a business man's point of view, we beg to state as follows:—

1. No firm should be taxed at a rate higher than that applicable to its total income. If no such provision is made, a firm earning Rs. 6,000 with four partners in equal shares having nothing to pay will be assessed at 16 pies per Rupee and taxed unnecessarily with Rs. 5050.

2 An income of Rs. 2,000 is exempt but a man who earns Rs. 2,050 has to forfeit Rs. 51 that he earned over and above Rs. 1,999 as if he committed an offence of the Indian income Tax Act while a man earning even lakhs has not to pay even 8 annas in the rupee and therefore the Bill should be corrected.

3. No firm should be assessed on its predecessor's income. New constitution of a firm should be considered a new business and should be taxed on its own income after completion of its first years' accounts.

4. Firms are frequently closed abruptly and no notice to the Income Tax Department can be anticipated from them.

5. No assessor should be empowered to examine accounts of Branches of his own accord when he has not to assess them.

6. No assessee should be asked to collect Income Tax from his employee or it unnecessarily interferes with the relations between the employer and the employee.

7. A loss in business should be recouped from the income of subsequent years for Income Tax purposes are otherwise capital will be being taxed.

8. Municipal taxes in Bombay should be considered as a charge on income from property as the net income to the Landlord is that which remains after payments of those taxes and property intended for residence only outside Bombay should not be taxed.

9. The assessment Notice should be issued in Duplicate in the form of a Bill giving all the particulars as to how the assessment amount has been arrived at and the business men should not be obliged to ask for the details in each and every case.

10. Income Tax staff is working for the whole day and Income Tax matter is a principal duty to the staff. Business men have got hundreds of important matters to attend to and Income Tax Offices should therefore not refuse to examine accounts when porduced to them and neither commercial people nor their accounts should be used for finding out how assessees *nor* to serve any other purpose to increase Revendue.

11. No tax should be collected as a punishment for ignorance or delay or negligence of an assessee.

12. In order to make the administration of Income Tax Act popular from *nor*, the Special Committee's recommendations as set forth in para 61 of their Report given below should be given eqect to *immediately*:

The non-official members of the Committee desire to record their opinion that a matter of greater importance than the *amendment* of the Act is an increase in the number and efficiency of the staff, which should consist of officers of the highest training and integrity. They would emphasise that the Income Tax Department should include experts of high standing trained in *Accountancy*, whose remuneration should be such as to reflect the market value of their processession experience and attainments. Accountancy should be one of the foundations of training for the whole service. The scale of pay should be such as to attract the best material available and all posts in the department including the highest should be open to any officer of proved experience and capacity.

13. A sum of Rs. 2,000 for the maintenance of the assessee and his family should be deducted from his total income before assessment as is the practice in England and other countries.

14. Looking to the high cost of living and also to the fact that a very insignificant margin is left from the tax collected from innumerable small assessees after defraying cost of a very extensive staff, it is advisable that persons earning only to the extent of Rs. 5,000 should be exempt from assessment. Of course, persons earning more than Rs. 5,000 should be assessed on the sum of Rs. 3,000 at 5 pies per per Rupee after deducting the first amount of Rs. 2,000 for the maintenance of the assessee and his family.

15. Higher rate of Income Tax should be made applicable to the higher income only and not to the whole of the income meaning a man earning Rs. 14,000 should not be assessed at the rate of 9 pies per Rupee on the taxable income of Rs. 12,000 but he should be assessed as under:—

First, Rs. 2,000, Exempt.
Next, Rs. 3,000, at 5 pies.
Next Rs. 5,000 at 6 pies.
Next Rs. 4,000 at the rate to be made applicable to it under the New Act.

16 Gradation of tax at one pie per Rupee higher for each higher amount of Rs. 5,000 will be most equitable and reasonable among the assessees themselves.—Yours, etc

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL.

PRINCE OF WALES.

INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER'S ADDRESS.

The following is a copy of the address presented by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales whilst in Bombay:—

We, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, on behalf of our members, welcome the privilege of tendering to Your Royal Highness most cordial, sincere, and loyal greetings on your landing in Bombay, the oldest possession in India of the British Crown.

Your Royal Highness's gracious resolve to visit this country, so soon after the restoration of your health, has indeed touched the hearts of the people of India as a great and noble act worthy of your Royal Highness's high and illustrious position, and as striking evidence of your Royal Highness's great solicitude for the happiness of the people of India.

The illustrious part your Royal Highness played during the War in defence of the sublime principles of Liberty, Equity and Justice was a source of admiration and pride not only to the British Empire but to the whole civilised world, and we confidently hope and trust that those very principles for which Great Britian fought the great War, and brought it to a successful close, will reign supreme in India and thereby add to the material and moral prosperity of India.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to this country only a few months ago to inaugurate the new era of Reforms is still fresh in our memory; and we are confident that the new era of Reforms will lead India to the attainment of full Dominion Status such as is enjoyed by His Imperial Majesty's Sper Dominions beyond the seas.

As a commercial body representing the Indian commerce community, we earnestly hope that India will soon attain complete fiscal freedom of adjusting her own tariffs to suit the requirements of her own well being and progress.

We wish your Royal Highness perfect health and happiness throughout your sojourn in this vast country, and earnestly pray to God Almighty that your gracious visit to India at the most momentous period in her political and economic advancement may inspire you with love for her people and full and genuine sympathy with her aspirations.

PRINCE LEAVES BARODA.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Nov. 24.

The Prince had a quite day to-day. In the morning he motored to the Suvderpura village, about 8 miles from the place where *cheeta* hunt was arranged for him. He had also some buckshooting. After lunch, he left Baroda at 2.30 p.m., the departure being private. The Maharaja, Resident, and other officials of the State were present.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. was held on the 23rd instant in Navsari Building. Mr. R. D. Tata presiding. The Directors' report stated:—

It will be seen that the Company's total income during the year from the sale of electrical power and minor sources amounted to Rs 36,05,110-9-9 and that deducting thereout the total working expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 16,96,131-9-4 and Rs. 3,00,000 set aside for Depreciation, the balance arrived at is Rs. 16,18.979-0-5. Adding to this balance the balance brought forward from last account, *i.e.*, Rs. 87,956-8-2, the total disposable profits amount to Rs. 17.06,935-8-7. Deducting out of the above sum Rs. 8,33,960-3-6 paid by way of *ad-interim* dividend, on Preference and Ordinary Share Capital at 7 per cent per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1920, the balance of the net profits available for distribution is Rs. 8,72,975-5-1. Your Director recommend payment out of this sum of the final dividend for the year at 7 per cent on annum, less Income Tax, on "Phreference Shares and at 7 per cent per annum, on "Ordinary" Shares, old and new, on the amounts paid up per share. This will absorb a sum of Rs. 8,57,570-0-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,405-5-1 which will be carried to the next account.

The Chairman, in moving for adoption of the report, in the course of his speech said:—

The revenue this year has increased somewhat in spite of the shorter hours which our textile consumers have worked. This is partly due to an increasing amount of night load which this Company has been able to secure. On the other hand, the repairs to our Hydraulic Works has cost more than the increased revenue brought in. We have therefore been able to declare no higher dividend than we did last year. We have hopes our night load will be greatly increased in the near future, more particularly as the local Tramways Company has been negotiating for taking the whole of its load as early as possible from this and our sister Companies.

The rainfall has ben most satisfactory and we have to-day in our lakhs enough water to twelve months from to-day, that is to say, if the monsoon commences normally next year supply our consumers with energy up to our lakhs will then be holding a reserve of about four months' supply to carry over for the next year.

The Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts were adopted and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. R. D. Tata were re-elected Directors.

DARKNESS IN STREETS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now the trouble is over, but the darkness is prevailing in almost all the part of the City. Will not our beloved Municipal Commissioner repair the lamps of the streets as early as possible and give citizens the benefit of light as usual.—Yours etc.

Y. B. TALPADE.

House No. 10 Sanaswadi.
November, 23.

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK.

The following is the crop reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending Nov. 22:—

Standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress. Garden crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

PANDIT NEKIRAM SHARMA.

ARRESTED AT BHIWANI UNDER LAHORE WARRANT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, Nov. 24.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening and was arrested under sec 153 under a Lahore warrant at midnight and carried straight away to the station under a strong police guard. The Panditji received it quite joyfully and sent a message to Mr Desai to see that perfect peace was maintained and asked the people to carry on the Swadeshi movement and attain Swaraj before 31st December by following Mahatmaji's advice and carrying out the Congress programme. The news spread rapidly throughout the city, but everywhere peaceful attitude was maintained. In the evening a public meeting was held to congratulate Panditji and his family for his arrest.

BHAI SACHANAND.

SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S RIGOROUS

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 19.

The third hearing of Bhai Sachanand, President, Kandiaro Taluka Congress Committee, and Mian Habibullah, Khilafat worker of Naushahro Feroze, under Section 108, came off at Camp Sinjhoro before the District Magistrate of Nawabshah on the 16th instant. The accused who had declined to give personal recognisance to appear, as they did not want to run about from camp to camp at their own expense, has been sent to jail after the second hearing. The accused were made to walk three miles in the sun up to the Court-house. Bhai Sachanand sat down on the floor in the Court. The Magistrate asked him to get up. He declined and asked at whose orders he should get up. The Magistrate said that he, as District Magistrate, ordered him to get up. Bhai Sachanand replied that he refused to obey the orders.

The case then proceeded. The accused did not defend themselves and only made brief statements denying all allegations of incitements to violence. Both were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for refusing to give security under Section 108.

Both the accused were brought to Hyderabad on 17th night and taken to Hyderabad central jail on 18th morning. The little son of Bhai Sachanand met his father without emotion and in celebration of his father's incarceration he distributed sweets to his school mates of the Tilak Vidyalaya of Hyderabad.

NATIONAL WORKER SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 19.

Sewak Hariram of the Punjab Swaraj Ashram Sewak Mandli, Amritsar, was arrested in Chouk Karori while discharging his duties as instructed by the Local Congress authorities. When arrested he was quite happy and refused to put off the badge without the order of his captain. He also refused to give security.

The Police refused to allow Dr. Satyapal and Mr. Girdharial, Dr. Gurbaixrai, Dr. Santanm Seth to see Sewak Hariram, who they were informed was tried and convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment under Section 352. I.P.C. followed by security of Rs. 500 under Section 106, I.P.C. or six months simple imprisonment.

JAMAITUL-ULMAI-HIND CONFERENCE

Maulvi Hamid Ali writes:—The first C.P. Conference of the Jamaitul Ulmi Hind is going to be held on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of December at Raipur. Mulana Abdul Majid has kindly consented to preside. Maulana Fakhir and Maulana Azad Subhani are also coming with him.

Fee for membership of the Reception committee is Rs.5/. All are cordially invited to attend the conference.

All correspondence should be made with Maulvi Hamid Ali, Honorary Secretary, Jamiatul-Ulmai Hind Raipur. C.P.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper for the perusal of your readers:—

It was published that Jews had taken part in the recent riots. The word Jew being a general term, Bene-Israels who had nothing to do with the riots may be included among them by some. To prevent any such misunderstanding being created I am here explaining the difference between these two communities. Jews evidently referred to are Mesopotamian Jews and mostly Turkish subjects. They are generally known in Bombay as "Yehoodies." Bene-Israels are born British subjects and domiciled Indians. Socially Bene-Israels are quite different from "Yehoodies."—Yours, etc.,

A BENE-ISRAEL.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

THE DEATH ROLL.

TOTOL 50.

Yesterday, Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of two more men not identified (Mahomedans), age about 20, who were picked up injured and in unconscious state at Arab Lane on the 19th instant, at 11 a.m. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they died. The evidence showed that neither the police nor the military had fired in Arab Lane.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a gun-shot fired during riots in case of one and from injuries received during riots in the case of the other.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DUST NUISANCE.

PLANT FOR POWER GAS FROM SEWAGE

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when a number of propositions were passed without much discussion. One motion asked the commissioner to plant shady trees all along the Princess Street, another asked for an expert report from Mr. Watson on the feasibility of installing a plant for obtaining power gas from sewage. Dr. Viegas's motion for supplying tooth-brushes to the Municipal School children was defeated. Dr. Jacob said in the course on the discussion that the middle finger was the best national tooth brush they had.

DUST NUISANCE.

Mr. Jehangir B. Bamen-Behram moved. That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the intolerable dust nuisance prevailing at present in the City and he be requested to take immediate steps to have all the principal roads in the City adequately watered every day.

He said the question had already been discussed fully and he thought the time for watering the roads must be changed.

Dr. Sukhia seconded and the motion was adopted.

PREVALANCE OF MALARIA.

The following motions were also passed without any discussion:—

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask the Road Department to have shady trees planted all along the Princess Street, and he be also requested to state how many cocoanut trees have been planted in different Wards of the City and whether they yield any revenue to the Municipality.

That the Commissioner be requested to report (a) what the causes are of the widespread and growing prevalence of Malaria in the City, and (b) what steps are being taken to deal with the evil, and (c) what amount Government have contributed towards Malaria measures and how it has been utilized.

That the Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation the various proposals made by the Health Officers and other Municipal Offices for the improvement of the public health of the City since 1910 indicating which of them have been carried out and which not.

PLANT FOR POWER GAS FROM SEWAGE.

The next proposition was moved by Dr. R. N. Ranina asking for an expert report from Mr. J. D. Watson regarding the question of installing a plant for obtaining power gas from sewage.

He said it would effect an enormous saving to the Corporation if they could have such a plant.

The motion was adopted.

Dr. A. Viegas moved for a report from the Schools Committee on the desirability of supplying tooth brushes to the pupils of Municipal primary schools and estimated cost of same.

Dr. Jacob said it was a waste of time and money to supply these; besides he did not think there were boys in the schools who could not afford to spend a few annas for their brushes. He thought the middle finger was the best natural brush they could use, with hot water.

In replying, said Dr. Viegas, it had now been proved that mouth sepsis was the cause of many diseases and in America the school children were supplied with these brushes.

The motion was lost.

Mr. R. K. Pirbhai moved that the Commissioner be requested to urge upon the Commissioner of Police the desirability of enforcing Police Regulations in all cinema shows in the city with a view to preventing injuries to the eyes of the spectators.

The motion was passed.

SCARCITY OF WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. Sukhia moved.

That in view of the recuring (rather constant and valid) complaints of the public regarding the scarcity of the water supply to the City—notwitstanding a very satisfactory, if not actually bumper recent Monsoon this year—it is desirable and necessary to let the public and the whole Corporation know the real state of affairs in respect to the City's Water Supply and with that object in view and in order to curtail unnecessary discussion and public criticism so far as possible their attention be invited to the information furnished by the Commissioner on the request of a Council.

The Municipal Commissioner complained of the uninformed and "chatty" criticism which was leveled at him in "The Advocate of India", in spite of the information supplied to the public by the Corporation "The Advocate" was not the only paper, however, which continued such ill-informed criticism.

The motion was passed.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that this Corporation recommends to the Schools Committee to consider the desirability of introducing a course of Elementary Physiology and Hygiene as a compulsory subject in all elementary schools under their control.

He said the majority of people had no knowledge of these subjects and it was only proper they should begin at the beginning.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the Schools Committee be asked to report whether it was "feasible and desirable to introduce" etc.

Mr. J. A. Awardia seconded.

Mr. Boman Behram supported the addition of an a otamy to the proposition of Dr. Dadachanji.

Dr. Dadachanji said there were eminent physicians on the Schools Committee and he was surprised they were opposing such a simple proposition.

The original proposition was carried and then Corporation adjourned.

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will be clear from a study of the following books

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By Srimati Sarla Devi. "The hand that spun in India supplied the nation with food, comfort, and liberty. It is at the point of the spindle only that we shall win back our freedom. The revival and protection of a dead art, the regeneration of a lost craft, the remodelling of Indian homes, the reclothing of India by India's own hands—this is the "Alpha" and "Omega" of Swaraj." Price As. 4.

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A complete treatise on Passive Resistance by Mr. M. S. Maurice and Satyagraha by M. K. Gandhi—This dainty little booklet contains two papers on the subject of. Passive Resistance, one by Mr. M. S. Maurice, and the other from the pen of Mahatma Gandhi. Price As. 4.

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In Education and Government by Nripendra Chandra Banerjee with an introduction by C. F. Andrews. Price Re. 1.

INDIA'S WILL TO FREEDOM

By Lala Lajpat Rai. A collection of Writings and Addresses on the present situation and the work before us. "We in India should one and all, take a vow that whether we have to lay down our life, whether we are mutilated or hanged, whether our women and children are maltreated, our desire for Swaraj will never grow a little any the less. Every child of this land, whatever his religion or persuasion, should swear that, as long as there is life in his limbs, or breath in his nostrils, he would strive for national liberty." Price Rs. 2-8.

FOOTSTEPS OF FREEDOM by J. H. Cousins,

A collection of the sketches of the great masters of thought such as Edmund Burke, John Stuart Mill and others who have valiantly fought for the freedom of the world together with kindred essays. The book forms a most valuable study at this psychological moment—Attractively bound in cloth and board Price Rs. 2.

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THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

As might have been expected, many attempts have been made by those who have taken upon themselves the facile task of enlightening the British public, to explain the Moplah disturbances by the usual concoction in which the interested manufacturer mixes alarmist prophecies with threats and sermons in requisite proportions. The proportions certainly vary according to the inclination, interest and ability of the individual quack. But the chief ingredients remain substantially the same. The article by Sir Verney Lovett on "Rebellion in India", recently reviewed in these columns, was a good specimen of the mixture commonly served in England. There are, however, some who fortunately take more than a mere professional and selfish interest in the British Empire. Their belief in it as a "Commonwealth of Nations" makes them realise that they should not only understand but also always endeavour to interpret and even to direct events in the light of their total implications and with a full sense of their responsibility. Mr. D. C. Boulger belongs to the latter class of publicists. His article entitled "The Moplah Warning" in the November issue of the "Contemporary Review" is remarkable for its clear enunciation of incontrovertible facts. He realises the gravity of the present situation in this country. India is just now, he remarks, unquestionably sleeping on a volcano. But in handling the crisis it would be, he says, "calamitous to overlook the cause of the trouble and not to endeavour to deal with it. We should reflect on what we have been doing in the last three years, and then ask ourselves the plain question.——How could we expect things to be any different?"

He acknowledges that "the prevailing ferment and bitterness in Islam in and outside the Empire began with the breaches of the promises made by the Prime Minister." Despite the premier's pledge to the contrary, he writes, "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace" were placed more or less completely in the hands of the Greeks, and "only the valour and fortitude of the Kemalists have placed a limit to the aggression, marked by violence and outrage of which the public is allowed to hear nothing, although Turkish excesses in reprisal are kept to the fore to foment passion and hatred and to prejudice a just settlement. Even the Sultan's possession of Constantinople was menaced, and, if current report is to be believed, he was only saved from the hands of the spoiler by the superior good sense and justice of France and Italy. The Holy Places of Christendom as well as of Islam were placed under the control of the Jew. The power and authority of the Caliph were reduced by the creation of Arab kingdoms, houses of cards that will topple over at the first shock." All these measures, taken separately, or together, showed, he adds, "that British policy aimed not at preserving, but at destroying Turkish national existence and sovereignty 'in its capital at Constantinople' and throughout 'the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace.'" The case for the Khilafat could not be more clearly and succinctly expressed. But the writer goes further. He justly observes: "It is not merely that we have done stupid things, but that we have also done them in a needlessly offensive manner—as, for instance, when the Indian Moslem delegates were invited to come here, and on arrival were informed that the matter of leaving the Greeks free to act had been decided without them. When they attempted to argue, they were told that it was useless, as judgment had been passed." These hard facts lead inevitably towards the only remedy which we have urged time and again and which the writer has been courageous enough to formulate. It is this that conciliation of the Muslims should be the dominant note of British policy. "Repression alone, unaccompanied by efforts to conciliate, will be of no avail." England, as the writer says, must "come to a speedy and just settlement with Turkey, which means not only the Sultan, but also the Angora Government, which, say whatever we may, represents at this moment the national spirit of the Turkish people." The basis of that agreement, he recognises, can only be "the withdrawal of the Greeks from Thrace and Asia Minor."

It is this impartial analysis of the Muslim unrest in India that enables him to perceive the futility of "local measures and official panaceas." Like Sir Valentine Chirol he does not "find cause for satisfaction in the fact that Moplah violence will alienate Hindu sentiment and make 'short work of the Hindu-Mahomedan fraternisation." Sir Valentine Chirol, he says, "by blurting out in his excessive zeal this hope of division between the communities, has killed it." The difference between the mischievous quacks and those genuinely concerned in the prestige of the British is thus clearly marked. While the former avoid the hard logic of facts and indulge in all sorts of sermons and scoldings particularly to the nebulous "constitutional party" and the "Moderates," the latter are bold enough to go to the root of the matter and acknowledge the blunders committed by the British Government. They know that it will never do for the British "to appear before the world, as recreants" from their word. They know that it is not wise "to provoke the indignation and animosity of an immense comunity, animated by proud traditions, though persistent slighting and indifference," nor safe to allow the conviction to spread that "our promises are hollow and that we are only thinking of some worthless clients outside our own realm." The British Government must make a fresh start "by faithfully and strictly fulfilling the pledges given by the Prime Minister in 1918." The writer is convinced that the position of the Muslims in India has never wavered. Their sympathy with the British in the past was due largely to the fact that the British were believed to share their views as regards the sovereignty of Turkey and of the Khalifa. If the opinions of the politicians in England seem to have changed that, he concludes, is "no reason for the Indian Mahomedans to abandon the cause of Turkey because it has gone out of fashion in Downing Street."

THE AFGHAN TREATY.

The protracted negotiations with Afghanistan have at last come to an end and a treaty of friendship between the Afghan and British Governments has been signed. From a cursory glance at the provisions of the treaty, it must be declared that both the parties concerned have cause to congratulate themselves on the result of the negotiations. It is over ten months since Sir Henry Dobbs' mission left for Kabul and much water has flown under the Afghan bridge during the period. While the Anglo-Afghan negotiations were protracted beyond all expectations, the Afghan Government chose to conclude independent treaties with no less than three foreign Powers, namely, Turkey, Russia and Persia, which in some quarters was viewed as a direct affront to the British Government. More than once during the last ten months was a break-down in the negotiations, if not a definite rupture of diplomatic relations, between the British and Afghan Governments, feared. But, thanks to moderation and patience on both sides, the parties have come to an amicable settlement of their differences. Since, two years ago, the British Foreign office conceded the right of the Afghan Government to enter into independent political relations with foreign Powers, it had been apprehended in many quarters that British statesmen were repenting of the liberty accorded to the Amir's Government and were making serious efforts to revoke the "concession." But whatever might have been essayed behind the scenes, the trend of circumstances in the Near and Middle East effectually prevented any back-sliding on the part of the British Government and now we see the latter coming forward finally and irrevocably to recognise the independence of Afghanistan. This circumstance constitutes a notable triumph for not only Afghan diplomacy, but also for the principles of self-determination and liberty of small nations. There is to be an interchange of Ministers in London and Kabul and of Consuls in India and Afghanistan. Henceforward Afghanistan may be understood to have definitely opened her doors to those international influences which are comprehensively described as modern civilisation. This is the price Afghanistan pays for her independence. All those centuries she had remained more or less inaccessible to the forces which make for progress, as progress is understood in these days. But every day that passes makes it increasingly evident to all peoples that have been leading an existence behind the purdah, such as the Afghans, Tibetans, Mangolians, Koreans and son on, that only a free converse with their neighbours and fellow peoples of the world can secure for them their independence.

We congratulate the people of Afghanistan on the consummation of their long-cherished hopes. The people of this country have never cherished any feelings of either suspicion or hatred against the people of Afghanistan nor have they entertained any designs against the territorial integrity or political independence of their country. They had nothing to do with the humiliating relations into which the rulers of Afghanistan had been made to enter. There was no doubt in the minds of either the people of India or the world at large, that the "subsidy" which was being paid to the Amir from Indian coffers was little else but an illegal gratification meant to hold down the Amir and his Government to an understanding which was humiliating both to the Afghan people and India. Every one who appreciates clean-handed diplomacy will rejoice that the Amir is no more to receive a "subsidy" from either Indian or British hands. There is one point which will require further elucidation and that is the prohibition against the Russian Soviet Government setting up consulates in some of the towns of Afghanistan. One fails to see how such a restriction can be imposed on an "independent" Afghanistan. There is evidently something more behind the scenes pertaining to this provision than is apparent in the text of the treaty. We may expect time to shed further light on the subject. It is now regarded as a diplomatic triumph that Afghanistan should have been compelled to exclude the Russian consulates from her trade centres at the same time that she permits British representatives of that class. But the Soviet Russia is not likely to remain silent. Whatever her misdeeds, she has, at least, a clean record in the matter of international engagements. Witness, for example, her denunciation of secret treaties for the dismemberment of Persia and her treatment of Turkey. She has felt aggrieved in the matter of the Disarmament Conference—and justly resents her exclusion therefrom. A policy of exclusion does not angur well for the future harmony of Asia.

The Treaty is not an alliance for offence or defence. Its actual clauses are, however, open to the criticism that in some essential matters they are vague. The promotion of Afghanistan to the rank of a principal Power in the world, implied in the concession of a direct Afghan legation at the Court of St. James', is a necessary consequence of the recognition of the "Majesty" of the Afghan ruler several years ago. The facility of direct negotiation between the Government of the United Kingdom with the Afghan envoys in the United Kingdom, however, is likely to make for the neglect of Indian interests in the greater prominence necessarily being afforded to Imperial considerations by this arrangement. Whether Afghanistan will gain by this arrangement, except in a verbal barren pre-eminence, it is for the Afghan people to judge. The clauses relating to the exemption of customs duties on goods required for State use in Afghanistan,—we would have welcomed a more clear definition, excluding the personal luxuries, for example, ordered by the freak or fancy of the Afghan ruler for the time being,—do not at this stage at least appear to contain a very harmful concession. But they have in them germs of future mischief, should the Afghan trade develop with countries other than the United Kingdom. Even in the case of trade with the United Kingdom, the Indian people might quite possibly be made to sacrifice a harmless and paying source of revenue, and, thereby, afford an indirect bonus to the British exporter dealing with Afghanistan. In any case there is little in these clauses to show the much boasted solicitude of the Government of India for the people of India even in matters of trade and industry; and the representatives of India, such as they are, will have to be doubly careful lest they suffer this excellent opportunity of new trade openings for Indian enterprise to be lost. But will the Treaty be discussed and ratified by the Indian Legislature? The conclusion of a separate postal convention, though agreed upon is deferred; but it must be welcomed as the connecting link of the new friendship between the two nations. Taken, as a whole, the Treaty is rich in possibilities for the real and lasting benefit of both the peoples if it can effectively control the ambitions of which their rulers have so often proved themselves to be inordinately fond.

Notes of the Day.

A Well-Kept Secret.

How well the secret of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty was kept till the last hour can be seen from the fact that even so usually well-informed a journal as the "Daily Telegraph," which is in close touch with the official world, wrote so late as on the 17th instant that "another serious Anlgo-Afghan crisis has occurred, possibly involving the recall of Sir Henry Dobbs' Mission." The journal further remarked, "the outlook is not bright, but the door leading to a resumption of negotiations is still open." The inference seems most likely that the journal somehow or other got wind of the fact that Sir Henry Dobbs with his mission was about to return to India and with its usual "enterprise", it proceeded to build an airy castle of wild speculation round the report, trusting that for once at least the conjecture of an impasse having been reached would prove true. But unfortunately for the journal, its calculations have gone wrong and instead of a crisis, the world has witnessed the peaceful termination of negotiations which had been causing anxiety for months past. Diplomacy has certainly scored against journalism this time and may be congratulated upon the feat.

Unscrupulous Agitation.

The renewed agitation in Lancashire against the import duties levied on cotton manufactures primarily in the interest of revenue, cannot but be viewed as both extremely selfish and highly impertinent. Lancashire has so long been waxing rich at the expense of the Indian taxpayer and the people at large that it is indignant at being deprived of the scope for further exploitation of India. If ever Mr. Montagu or His Majesty's Government bring pressure on the Government of India to revoke the duties, the move will certainly be interpreted as a bare-faced attempt to violate the constitution and solemn pledges given to this country. We cannot for a moment believe that Mr. Montagu will lend countenance to the unscrupulous agitation which is being carried on in England. In view of the persistent attempts that are being made to reverse the decision of the Indian legislature, it is incumbent on Mr. Montagu or Lord Reading to give Lancashire to understand once for all that India will never tolerate any dictation from England in this matter. The days of open exploitation of India are gone—never to return—at least, India is determined, so far as it lies in her power to resist such attempts to the uttermost. Lord Reading would do well to take the earliest opportunity of making this clear to the British manufacturers so that there may be no further unseemly clamour against the duties.

India's "Probation."

We are indebted to the "Hindu" for unearthing the following report from Hansard. The questions were put and answered in the House of Commons on the 1st instant:—

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks asked the Secretary of State for India whether he has received any communication from the Government of India in reference to the proposals made in the Legislative Council at Simla for an extension of self-government to India before the period of 10 years contemplated by Section 41 of the Government of India Act, 1919, has elapsed?

Mr Montagu: The resolution reported by Reuter as having been passed by the Legislative Assembly has not yet been officially communicated to me.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Having regard to the extreme seriousness of this matter, will the Right Hon. gentleman consider the advisability of utilising the Joint Select Committee on Indian affairs, which has been set up for this very purpose?

Mr Montagu: Certainly, the Joint Committee can consider any question it desires, and particularly this question. I am not aware of anything in the Statute which would prevent it That is the view which I have always taken and which I expressed in the debate on the Government of India Act.

Sir W Joynson-Hicks: That is to the effect that it is not desirable to deal with this matter until after the Commission which has to go out to India has reported after 10 years have elapsed?

Mr. Montagu: It is impossible to consider an Amendment of the India Act until the Commission has visited that country.

Mr Montagu's attitude as disclosed in his replies quoted above will come as a great surprise to the people of this country, especially in view of his former statement, made a few months ago, that there was nothing to prevent the House of Commission, if it deemed it necessary, to curtail the ten-year period of India's "probation". We do not know how our "Liberal" friends in and out of the Legislative Assembly, who have been fondly hoping that they will be able to hustle Mr. Montagu and Parliament into cutting short the period, will view Mr. Montagu's change of front. It is becoming increasingly apparent that Mr. Montagu is feeling unequal to the task of bearing down the solid opposition which faces him in Parliament and any moment he may throw up his hands. But whatever the attitude of Mr. Montagu or even Parliament, it rests entirely with the people of this country to hasten its progress on the road to Swaraj. So, what Mr. Montagu or Parliament does or does not need not greatly concern the people of India, who are determined to win Swaraj without further loss of time.

Museums and Education.

It will be long before museums in India will be regarded, not as costly luxuries meant for the gratification solely of a detached group of antiquarians mainly interested in the hoary past, but as popular institutions of practical utility. Of the thirty-nine museums in this country, the majority continue to be merely as places for sheltering antiquities and random collections of "curiosities" affording some feeble amusement to the people and perhaps supplying an item in the itinerary of "sight-seers". The directors of those institutions have been, for all practical purposes, innocent of any active endeavour for utilising them for the diffusion of knowledge. They are probably still waiting, although it is now many decades since the museums first began to be organised, for an imported "expert" or some young enthusiast of the Service to instruct them in their responsibility and assure them with English precedents. For, it is notorious that any proposals for progress or reform, not sanctioned by such precedents, are, especially in official quarters, bound to be regarded as revolutionary, if not ridiculous. In the absence, moreover, of any effective public criticism the absolute immunity which Government departments at present enjoy make them incapable of taking any initiative. But it is time they got busy and took heart from the fact that museums even in England are being overhauled and brought in position for answering the manifold modern demands. The British Museum, for instance, has been recently improving its attempts to acquaint even the poorest with its treasures. Its system of free popular lectures, its various publications and elaborate illustrated reproductions of interesting antiquities are all well-known. But its publication of a series of sets of post cards illustrating the objects in the different sections of the museum is probably not equally well-known.

An Object-Lesson.

The aim of such publication is obviously to bring the world's heritage within easy grasp of the lowliest. The authorities of the museum have already published fifty sets of the kind, the latest being one on Indian Art. It consists of fifteen pictorial post cards dealing with example of Indian Art chosen from the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities and Ethnography, from the Department of Oriental Printed Books and MSS. and the Sub-Department of Oriental Prints and Drawings. It contains seven illustrations of sculpture, four of drawings and paintings of the Mogul schools and four of those of the Rajput schools. The set in brief could not obviously be regarded as representative of Indian art, but it is a fair selection from the objects of art in possession of the museum. A similar publication of the objects in the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum would no doubt have been comparatively more representative. However that may be, there cannot be any doubt as to the value of the enterprise of the British Museum. It indicates the determination of the authorities of the museum to assert their position in the national schemes of education. It is an admirable object lesson to the somnolent authorities in this country whose traditional policy of drift have relegated museums, as far as the people are concerned, to complete obscurity. Their scanty publications are not only not available to the people in a cheap form, they are as a rule inaccessible even to scholars.

DISARMAMENT.

NAVAL AGREEMENT NEARLY REACHED.

FRANCE AND LAND DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Washington.—In his speech before the conference to-day Mr. Hughes agreed that the world needed peace but there could not be will to peace until institutions of liberty and justice were secure. No word ever spoken on behalf of France had fallen on deaf ears in the United States; the heart of America was thrilled by her valour and sacrifice and memory of her stand for liberty was imperishable.

Merchienne declared that Belgium proposed to restrict armaments to a level consistent with the requirements of the national security and was now able to accede to further reductions.

M. Briand dwelt on the disturbed state of Russia and asked what Germany would do to restore equilibrium and exploit Russia. He declared that while he was not afraid of the sea menace, France was faced with the land danger compelling her to maintain adequate forces which he hoped the conference would not grudge.

LAND DISARMAMENT.

With the heads of the British, American and Japanese delegations working in a direct personal conference there are indications that a naval agreement on all but details is nearly reached. The question of land disarmament is regarded in many quarters as practically settled on the basis of M. Briand's speech which is interpreted as meaning that readjustment of land forces is impossible in the existing conditions.

M. BRIAND'S WASHINGTON SPEECH.

APPROVAL OF FRENCH PRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Paris.—The Press unreservedly approves of M. Briand's speech at Washington. The "Petit Parisien" says that the declaration of friendship and support by all the France's Allies, particularly Mr. Balfour's, must have shown the most excited Pan-Germans that they cannot count on the moral isolation of France. The "Journal" says that M. Briand's success has demonstrated to the universe the necessity of a strong France to ensure peace.

DIFFERENT AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Washington.—The American delegation has conferred with its committee of twenty-one advisers, who were asked to secure additional information. The Naval Armament Committee is preparing reports on the British suggestion for the elimination of submarines or the reduction of their size, while the General Committee is reporting on the Far Eastern situation.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Underwriting has been arranged for further South African Government loan of six millions sterling at six per cent, stock 96½ and redeemable 1930/40 with the object of redeeming there millions sterling treasury bills due on December 1st and two millions due on February 8th. Threequarters of million is sinking fund for redemption of debt. This is the seventh colonial loan in two months, totalling £ 33,000,000 sterling.

ROYAL BETHOTHAL.

PRINCESS MARY'S POPULARITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, Nov. 22.

The Royal betrothal is hailed with general acclamation and public are delighted that the King and the Queen have not favoured marriage with a foreigner. The engagement follows a series of royal marriages in which eighteenth century tradition was broken. Princes Mary has won greatest popularity by her gracious and winning demeanour; she is described as a typical modern Englishwoman and keen sportswoman. She bore her share of wartime burdens nursing and cheering wounded and since armistice, discarding the tradition prohibiting the Princess from performing public duties Princess Mary has appeared a innumerable functions. Her photograph is almost as familiar to newspaper readers as is that of the Prince of Wales.

Viscount Lascelles is a member of an old Yorkshire landed family and served with distinction in war. He was gassed and wounded thrice.

PRINCESS MARY S MARRIAGE.

TO TAKE PLACE EARLY IN 1922

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

It is stated that Princess Mary will be married early in 1922. Congratulatory telegrams have poured into Buckingham Palace today. A crowd assembled in the hope of greeting Princess Mary when she drove out of the gates.

IRISH PEACE PARLEY.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH SINN FEINERS.

SINN FEIN INSISTENCE ON UNITY OF IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Following the meeting of the Cabinet, and after conferring with Lord Fitz Alan, Mr Lloyd George, accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead, conferred with the Sinn Feiners, Messrs. Griffith, Collins and Barton, at 10, Downing Street, for two hours this morning. It is understood that they continued discussion of the schemes which the Prime Minister intends to discuss with Sir James Craig. The official statement declares that no further meeting with the Sinn Fein representatives is likely to take place until after Mr. Lloyd George has met Sir James Craig, who is better, but not yet well enough for a definite time of the meeting to be fixed.

It is stated by the Sinn Fein Headquarters that unity of Ireland must form the basis of negotiations with the Government. The Sinn Feiners contend that the Ulster representation at Westminster is not feasible.

SITUATION IN BELFAST

RESUMPTION OF RIOTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Belfast is quiet this morning, but, though the police and military are extremely active in the disturbed areas, the public is most apprehensive of fresh outbreaks on the part of revolver-men and bombers. Yesterday's outrages, responsible for corrected casualties of sixteen killed and sixty injured, have spread terror and indignation among the citizens, who are demanding stern repressive measures.

LATER.

The rioting has been resumed in Belfast. Up to the present two have been killed and five persons wounded.

GROWING WORSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The situation in Belfast is growing worse The bombs was thrown to-day at a tram-car crowded with shipyard workmen which had apparently been purposely derailed. Three were killed and sixteen wounded. Another bomb was thrown at a crowd of men returning from the work on foot. Twelve were killed

THEFT OF ARMS FROM BARRACKS

DISCOVERY MADE BY POLICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 7 30 p.m., Nov. 24.

A sensation has been caused by the discovery of a daring theft of two machine-guns and twenty-one rifles from the Victoria barracks, Windsor, where the Irish Guards are quartered. It is believed that the arms were removed by motor cars. Detectives are investigating the mystery.

The steamers for Ireland are being closely watched and four soldiers have been arrested.

LATER.

The machine-guns and rifles, stolen from Windsor, were dramatically recovered today in the course of a police raid on a house in Pimlico, rented by a member of the Irish political club. The two machine-guns and two rifles stolen from the Guards barracks Chelsea, were also recovered. Following the raid, the police detained a soldier and two civilians and also another civilian, who was stopped at Euston, when about to enter the Irish Mail-train.

It is believed that the theft was engineered by persons outside the barracks.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, Nov. 22.

The President of the Royal Geographical Society in announcing Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce's acceptance of leadership of the Everest expedition said his experience of mountaineering in the Himalayas was unrivalled and none had finer capacity for handling the people the of Himalayas. Gen. Bruce's unique experience and youthful temperament would be of incalculable benefit to general conduct of the expedition. It is understood from the account just received that a final effort to reach North Col and Way Thence to the crest of the North-East Arete will be easy.

RECRUITING OF SEAMEN.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The recruiting of ordinary seamen for the British Navy has been suspended but it is understood that recruiting of boys and certain other special ratings will continue.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

HOW THEY SHOULD BE ORGANISED.

PROVINCIAL CENTRAL BOARDS TO BE FORMED.

PLEDGE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee was to have met at Surat on the 22nd, but as Mahatma Gandhi could not leave Bombay on account of recent disorders, the members were requested to meet at Bombay and the Committee therefore met here on the 22nd and 23rd. The following members were present:—

Mahatma Gandhi (in the chair), Lala Lajpat Rai, Sjt. C. R. Dass, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya, Sjt. V. J. Patel, Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Seth Umar Sobhani, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Dr. M. A. Ansari and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Sjt. Rajagopalachariar could not attend as his presence was badly wanted in his Province and Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar, President, did not attend.

Following was the third resolution passed:—

"This Committee considers it of national importance that all N.C.O. volunteer corps, Khilafat volunteer corps and other non-official volunteer bodies should be brought under central control and named National Volunteer Corps and, therefore, advises the Provincial Congress Committees to appoint central boards in their respective provinces for controlling and bringing under uniform discipline all the existing volunteer corps and commends to their attention the following draft general instructions and further requests the Central Khilafat Committee, the Khalsa Committee and other bodies, if they approve of the recommendations of this Committee, to pass the necessary resolution to give effect to them."

DRAFT GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Every volunteer should sign the following pledge in triplicate. One copy shall be given to the volunteer, one sent to the central office in every Province and one kept in the district in which the volunteer is enlisted.

The pledge shall be written in the language of the Province in which the volunteer is resident as also in Hindusthani, in Urdu and Devnagri scripts. So far as possible for the uniform of volunteers imitation of military uniform shall be avoided. Volunteers shall not carry any sword with them, but may carry an ordinary walking stick not longer than four feet.

The lowest unit shall consist of not more than nor less than twenty people, of whom one shall be a leader elected by the members of a particular unit. Twenty such leaders shall elect from among themselves an officer. All other officers shall be appointed by the Central Provincial Office which shall consist of a Board of five who will elect their own chairman. All subordinate officers shall implicitly obey instructions issued from time to time by the Board. The duties of volunteers shall be to preserve order, regulate meetings, *hartals* and processions and to render social service in emergencies in accordance with instructions given to them. No volunteer shall be enlisted who is known to be a bad character. The Central Board shall be under the control of and appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee. Khilafat volunteers should also form part of the national volunteers and be subject to the control of the Central Provincial Board. No one under eighteen shall be enlisted as volunteer.

THE PLEDGE.

"So long as I remain in any voluntary organisation, I shall faithfully and diligently carry out all the instructions received from my superiors. I shall observe the pledge of non-violence in word and in deed and shall inculcate the spirit of non-violence amongst others. I shall regard the pledge as binding upon me so long as the policy of non-violence is continued by the nation. I shall run all risks attendant upon the performance of my duty."

The Working Committee will next meet at Ahmedabad on the 23rd December and the All-India Committee will meet on the 24th and 25th of the same month at the same place just on the eve of the ensuing Congress.

ENGLISH RACING.

BETTING IN MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

The following is the betting on the Manchester November Handicap:—

6 to 1 against Blue Dun.
100 to 14 against Charlebelle.
100 to 6 against Lone Star.
100 to 7 against Devizes and Rockdew.
100 to 8 against Tremola.
100 to 9 against Willonya.
15 to 1 against Crevasse.
20 to 1 against Napolyon, and Leighton, and Bumblebee.
25 to 1 against Air Balloon.
35 to 1 against Sabotage, and Riverside Fairy.
40 to 1 against Velvet Glove, Tishy, and Welsh Woman.
50 to 1 against King's Idler.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Nov. 22.

Capetown.—The Australian cricket team have beaten Western Province by eight wickets.

INTERNATIONAL FENCING TROPHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Nov. 22.

New York.—American swordsmen have won international fencing trophy. They scored twentyfour points against eighteen points secured by British, in three matches.

Underwriting has been arranced for fur hillions sterling at six por cent, stock 96½

GREEK ARMY.

1903 AND 1904 CLASSES TO BE DEMOBILISED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Athens.—It is semi-officially stated that a decree is to be published, demobilising the 1903 and 1904 classes immediately.

C P CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretary, C. P. Provincial Congress Committee wires from Jubbulpore for publication:—The C. P. Hindusthani Provincial Congress Committee will meet at Saugor on the 27th instant for electing its own office-bearers for the ensuing year and for electing members of the All-India Congress Committee. The question of Civil Disobedience in all its aspects will also be discussed

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY AND PRINCE.

A FRESH RESOLUTION TO PRESENT ADDRESS

EXCITEMENT IN LAHORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

Ever since 16th instant there has been extraordinary display of police force. All the principal squares are patrolled and at night encampments are made. Lorries full of military and reserve police dash about with an air of importance. The reason of all this is not clear. People surmise that it may be due to alarm about the Lawrence Statue caused by Mahatmaji's speech.

The Municipality has sent letters to the local Government asking for a reply and explanation on the matter of Lawrence Statue but so far nothing has been received. People are very excited over this matter and developments are anxiously awaited. The most absorbing topic of the day in Lahore is the resolution proposing a welcome address to the Prince of Wales, notice of which in Municipal Committee, has been given by Rai Bahadur Amarnath, a nominated member. It will be remembered that the Lahore Municipality already passed a resolution against any welcome. The rules provide that the question cannot be reconsidered within three months unless the majority of members sign a written requisition. Government through its nominates tried very hard and by all sorts of means got the requisite number of signatories Three months have elapsed and the resolution again proposed comes up for discussion on Saturday 26th instant. Voters are holding meetings in each ward passing resolutions against welcome and calling on their members to vote against. It is rumoured that nominated members are trying hard for a majority though a large majority of elected members are expected to vote against. But Government relies on its ten nominated members, out of 32, and four Christian elected members. A good number is expected to remain neutral. Great excitement prevails.

CABLE ITEMS.

London. Nov. 22.—The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company for 1920 shows expenditure of 1476 thousand sterling on new cables and 301 thousand on partial renewal of main line cables.

The Far-Eastern Committee is appointing a sub-committee to study the fiscal affairs of China alos to discuss the Chinese proposal for the restoration of the tariff autonomy.

Sir Sydney Beauchamp was killed by a motor-bus in West End last night.

ANGORA & SOVIET RUSSIA.

TEXT OF TREATY.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, Nov. 22.

The text of the treaty between Angora, Soviet Russia and the Trans-Caucasian republics which was signed at Kars on October 13th, has reached London. It abolishes all the existing treaties concerning the trans-Caucasian republics except the Russo-Turkish Agreement concluded at Moscop March, 1920, and declares that no future treaty concerning Turkey will be recognised unless approved by the Angora Government

It also creates within the Armenian territory a small autonomous state of Nakhitchevan under the protection of the Tartar republic of Azerbaijan providing a link between the Anatolian Turks and Turania of Trans-Caucasia and Central Asia About half of the Caucasian Armenian given to Turks, also large tracts of Georgia

CONDITIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The report of Col. Rawlinson who was recently released by the Turks has been received in London. It gives an appalling account of the conditions in Asia Minor and says that of nine thousand Armenian prisoners from Kars employed with labour gangs in the neighbourhood of Erzerum all perished except about eight hundred. The victims were replaced by the Greeks deported from the coast districts whose death this winter, Col. Rawlinson considers certain.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON.

PROTEST BY WORKERS' DELEGATES

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A joint meeting of the cotton employers and workers' delegates in Manchester unanimously passed resolution protesting against the continued imposition of Indian import duties on cottons without equal countervailing excise duties and demanding abolition or substantial reduction of the duties. The Committee was appointed to organise agitation against the duties in and out of Parliament.

COTTON PROBLEMS.

PROCEEDINGS OF COTTON CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation has held its first meeting. Reference was made to the minority of spinners who did not pay the levy of sixpence per bale towards expenses which were conditional on Government's grant of a million sterling from the profits of Egyptian cotton control; but it was pointed out that it was illegal to make levy obligatory. The cotton manufacturers, therefore, will be asked to express their willingness to to support legislative action in order to make levy compulsory. The first general meeting of the Corporation will be hold during the last week of January. Speaking at the luncheon of Empire Cotton-growing Committee, Lt. the Hon. Stanley Baldwin emphasised that the Committee was tackling cotton problems in the right way by close co-operation between masters and men towards the common end.

COMPOSITION OF REICHSWEHR.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL OF M. BRIAND'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Berlin.—With reference to M. Briand' recent speech in Washington it is semi-officially denied that Reichswehr is composed mostly of ex-officers and ex-noncoms. A great bulk of Reichswehr is composed of youths who have joined up since the war. The "Protection police" also is not controlled by Imperial Government but by State Governments and the sole task is to maintain order in the interior. Its numbers, organisation and armament are regulated by the Entente Control Commissions. The Police only possess rifles and light guns; they are not allowed heavy guns which would make them suitable for fighting work. The Citizens' Guard has long been disbanded and the weapons surrendered or destroyed. All armament factories in Germany have been closed and machinery destroyed.

JAPAN'S RICE FORECAST.

UNPRECEDENTED DECREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The latest Japanese newspapers forecast year's rice crop in Japan at 54,600 thousand koku. This is a decrease unprecedented for several years and the crop will be four or five million koku short of the year's domestic needs. (One koku equals 4.96 bushels).

INTERNATIONAL DEBTS.

DR. WIRTH'S VIEW.

PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS.

COMMISSION DIVIDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

It is worthy of note that Dr. Wirth, in the course of his speech in Reichstag yesterday evening, said that the question of credits in Germany was necessarily bound up with the Washington Conference. That the latter is bound to consider international treatment of the whole question of debts which has been the theme recently of a number of writers who declare that an universal congress to deal with the financial and economic problem is imperative before January 15th, otherwise the declaration of bankruptcy on Germany's part may have irreparable consequences. It is pointed out that even the liberal French economists have been recently demanding the sternest military measures in the event of Germany's default, and M. Briand's speech at Washington declaring the impossibility of France's disarming has strengthened the arguments of those who plead that the question of debts should be made not Franco-German, but a world problem. Meanwhile the Reparations Commission has returned to Paris from Germany and its members are reported to be divided on the subject of measures compelling Germany to meet her obligators.

MEANS TO RECOVER REPARATIONS.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

The report of the Special Committee of the Federation of the British Industries on German Reparations says that the growing opinion in Britain is that any attempt to force the present reparations scheme would lead to the collapse of Germany, and declares that it is impossible to return to the pre-war trade conditions until the methods of liquidating war debts of the nations are settled. The report suggests the transference of the obligations between Governments into obligations between individuals, by the creation of mortgages on the German railways, shipping and other industries. These securities would be handed over to the Allied Governments who would dispose of them to the industrial undertakings. It also suggests the utilisation of German energies, and under Allied experts, the restoration of the railways of the Central Europe and Russia and the construction of public works in the undeveloped regions of Africa, South America and Asia.

GERMAN INDEMNITY PAYMENT.

LONG TERM CREDIT OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Berlin.—Addressing the Reichstag taxation committee to-day Chancellor Wirth intimated that the Reparations Commission had declined to discuss the possibility of moratorium if Germany did not make her indemnity payments in January and February. Wirth confidently looked forward to a long term credit operations in which connection the Government had been sounding the markets of the world. He declared that the visit of Stinnes to London was private although he had previously informed the government of the journey. The Chancellor would like to see an increasing effort on the part of the German business including the banks and the trade unions to get into touch with influential quarters abroad.

AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE.

MR. HUGES ON UNWISDOM OF SCRAPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughes, speaking on the Labour motion to reduce Air Force, which was defeated, said that he could not rely much on the Washington Conference. The United States and Japan had launched new warships, while Britain, in order to shew her bona fides, had stopped naval construction, throwing idle thousands of workers. Therefore it would be unwise to scrape Australian Air Force.

A PARIS MOTOR LORRY TRAGEDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Paris.—A motor lorry overturned at Quai Dorsay killing Viscountess Paul Decarbot and Countess Wignaccurt.

ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY.

INDEPENDENCE RECOGNISED.

A DETAILED REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

A communique says:—Satisfactory written assurances that no Russian Consulates will be permitted in the Jalalabad, Ghazni, and Kandahar areas having been received from the Afghan Government, a treaty of friendship with Afghanistan was signed in Kabul on November 22nd and Sir Henry Dobbs will return to India with the Kabul Mission at once.

Under the treaty which, though subject to ratification, is immediately operative Government reaffirms her recognition of Afghanistan's complete independence and there is to be an interchange of ministers in London and Kabul and of Consuls in India and Afghanistan. The frontier with a slight realignment of the boundary demarcated by the British Commission in the autumn of 1919 is accepted by Afghanistan and the misunderstandings between the two governments over the tribes on either side of the border having been removed each government engages to aprise the other beforehand of any major operations it may find it necessary to institute for the maintenance of order near the frontier. Subject to the continuance of friendliness and the provisions of any general arms traffic convention that may, hereafter, come into force, the privilege formerly enjoyed by the Afghan Government of importing munitions of war through India is restored and customs duty is remitted under the usual conditions. Regarding goods in transit or goods that pass through Indian ports into Afghanistan a rebate is granted. Provisions are maile in the treaty for the conclusion of separate trade and postal conventions. The treaty is in Persian and an English copy is appended. The two schedules which deal with the minor boundary realignment and diplomatic and consular arrangements in detail, will be published later.

THE TREATY.

Preamble.—The British Government and the Government of Afghanistan with a view to the establishment of neighbourly relations between them have agreed to the articles written hereunder wherto the undersigned, duly authorised to the effect, have set their seals.

Article 1:—The British Government and the Government of Afghanistan mutually certify and respect each other with regard to the rights of internal and external independence.

Article 2:—The two High contracting parties mutually accept the Indo-Afghan frontier as accepted by the Afghan Government under article 5 of the treaty concluded at Rawalpindi on the 8th August 1919, corresponding to the 11th Ziqada 1337 Hijra, and also the boundary west of the Khyber laid down by the British Commission in the months of August and September 1919 Pursuant to the said Article and shown on the map attached to this treaty by a black chain line subject only to the realignment set forth in schedule 1 annexed herewith which has been agreed upon in order to include within the boundaries of Afghanistan the place known as Torkham and the whole bed of the Kabul river between Shilman Khwala, Banda and Palosat and which is shown on the said map by a red chain line, the British Government agrees that the Afghan authorities shall be permitted to draw water in reasonable quantities through a pipe which shall be provided by the British Government from Landi Khana for the use of Afghan subjects at Torkham; and the Government of Afghanistan agrees that British officers and tribesmen living on the British side of the boundary shall be permitted without let or hindrance to use the aforesaid portion of the Kabul river for purposes of navigation and that all existing rights of irrigation from the aforesaid portion of the river shall be continued to the British subjects.

Article 3.—The British Government agrees that a minister from His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan shall be received at the Royal Court of London like the envoys of all other powers and to permit the establishment of an Afghan Legation in London and the Government of Afghanistan likewise agrees to receive in Kabul a minister from His Britannic Majesty the Emperor of India and to permit the establishment of a British Legation at Kabul. Each party shall have the right of appointing a military attache to its legation.

Article 4:—The Government of Afghanistan agrees to the establishment of British Consulates at Kandahar and Jalalabad and the British Government agrees to the establishment of an Afghan Consul-General at the headquarters of the Government of India. and three Afghan Consulates at Calcutta, Karachi and Bombay. In the event of the Afghan Government desiring at any time to appoint consular officers in any British territories other than India, a separate agreement shall be drawn up to provide for such appointments if they are approved by the British Government.

Articles 5:—The two High contracting parties mutually guarantee the personal safety and honourable treatment by each of the representatives of the other whether Minister, Consul-General, or Consuls within their own boundaries and they agree that the said representatives shall be subject, on the discharge of their duties, to the provisions set forth in the second schedule annexed to this treaty. The British Government further agrees that the Minister, Consul-General, and Consuls of Afghanistan shall, within the territorial limits within which they are permitted to reside and exercise their functions notwithstanding the provisions of the schedule receive and enjoy any rights or privileges which are or may hereafter be granted to, or enjoyed by the Minister, Consul-General, or Consuls of any other Government in the countries in which the places of residence of the said Minister, Consul-General, and Consuls of Afghanistan are fixed; and the Government of Afghanistan likewise agrees that the Minister, and Consuls of Great Britain shall within the territorial limits within which they are permitted to reside or to exercise their functions notwithstanding the provisions of the said schedule, receive and enjoy any rights or privileges which are or may hereafter be granted to, or enjoyed by the Minister or Consuls of any other Government in the countries in which the places of residence of the said Minister and Consuls of Great Britain are fixed.

Article 6:—As it is for the benefit of the British Government and the Government of Afghanistan that the Government of Afghanistan shall be strong and prosperous, the Government of Great Britain agrees that whatever quantity of material is required for the strength and welfare of Afghanistan, such as, all kinds of factory machinery, engines, and materials and instruments for Telegraph, Telephones etc., which Afghanistan may be able to buy from Great Britain or the British Dominions or from other countries of the world, shall ordinarily be imported, without let or hindrance, by Afghanistan into its own territories from the ports of the British Isles and British India. Similarly the Government of Afghanistan agrees that every kind of goods the export of which is not contrary to the internal laws of the Government of Afghanistan and which may in its judgment be in excess of the internal needs and requirements of Afghanistan and is required by the British Government, can be purchased and exported to India with the permission of the Government of Afghanistan. With regards to Arms and Munitions the British Government agrees that for so long as it is assured that the intentions of the Government of Afghanistan are friendly and that there is no immediate danger to India to be feared. from their importation into Afghanistan, such importation shall be permitted without let or hindrance. If, however, the Arms Traffic Convention is ratified by the Great Powers of the world and comes into force the right of importation of arms and munitions by the Afghan Government shall be subjected to the proviso that the Afghan Government shall first have signed the Arms Traffic Convention and that such importation shall only be made in accordance with the provisions of that Convention. Should the Convention not be ratified or lapseth the Afghan Government can, subject to the abovementioned assurance, import from time to time into its own territory the arms and ammunitions mentioned above through the ports of the British Isles and British India.

CUSTOM DUTIES.

Article 7:—No custom duties shall be levied at the British India ports on goods imported under the provisions of Article 6 on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan for immediate transport to Afghanistan, provided that a certificate, signed by such Afghan authority or representative as may from time to time be determined by the two Governments, shall be presented at the importation to the Chief Customs Officers at the port of import setting forth that the goods in question are the property of the Government of Afghanistan and are being sent under its orders to Afghanistan and showing the description, number, and value of the goods in respect of which exemption is claimed, provided secondly that the goods are required for the public services of Afghanistan and not for the purposes of any state monopoly or state trade and provided thirdly that the goods are, unless of a clearly distinguishable nature, transported through India in sealed packages which shall not be opened or subdivided before their export from India. The British Government agrees to the grant, in respect of all goods imported into India at the British Ports for reexport to Afghanistan and exported to Afghanistan by routes to be agreed upon between the two Governments, of a rebate at the time and place of export of the full amount of customs duty levied upon such goods provided that such goods shall be transported through India in sealed packages which shall not be opened or subdivided before their export from India. The British Government declares that it has no present intention of levying customs duty on goods or live stock of Afghan origin or manufacture imported by land or by river into India, or exported by land or by river into India, or exported from Afghanistan to other countries of the world through India and the import of which into India is not prohibited by law. In the event, however, of the British Government deciding in the future to levy customs duties on goods and live stock imported into India by land or by river from the neighbouring states, it will, if convenient, levy such duties on imports imported from Afghanistan. But in that event the British Government agrees that it will not levy higher duties on imports from Afghanistan than those levied on imports from such neighbouring states. Nothing in this Article shall prevent the levy on imports from Afghanistan of the present Khyber tolls and of octroi in any town of India in which octroi is or may be hereafter levied provided that there shall be no enhancement of the present rate of the Khyber tolls.

Article 8:—The British Government agrees to the establishment of trading agencies by the Afghan Government at Peshawar, Quetta, and Parachinar provided that the personnel and the property of the said agencies shall be subject to the operations of all British laws and orders and to the jurisdiction of British Courts and that they shall not be recognised by the British authorities as having any official or privileged position.

Article 9:—Goods imported from Europe etc., to Afghanistan under the provisions of Article 7 may be made up into loads suited to the capacity of baggage animals at the railway terminuses at Jamrud in the Kurram and at Chaman without this being the cause of reimposition of customs duties. The method by which provisions of this Article are to be carried out shall be settled by the representatives to be appointed under Article 12 of this treaty.

Article 10:—The two High contracting parties agree to afford facilities of every description for the exchange of postal matter between their two countries provided that neither shall be authorised to establish Post Offices within the territory of the other. In order to give effect to this article, a separate Postal Convention shall be concluded for the preparation of which such number of special officers, as the Afghan Government may appoint, shall meet the officers of the British Government and consult with them.

TRIBES ON BOUNDARIES.

Article 11:—The two High Contracting parties, having mutually satisfied themselves each regarding the goodwill of the other and especially regarding their benevolent intentions towards the tribes residing close to their respective boundaries, hereby undertake each to inform the other in future of any military operations of major importance which may appear necessary for the maintenance of order among the frontier tribes residing within their respective spheres before the commencement of such operations.

Article 12:—The two High contracting parties agree that representatives of the British and Afghan Government shall be appointed to discuss the conclusion of a separate trade Convention to deal with measures necessary to carry out the provision of Article 9 of the Treaty and with any other matter relating to Trade the settlement of which may seem desirable in the interests of two High contracting parties. Until such a convention is signed the commercial relations shall be continued between the two countries on their present basis.

Article 13:—The two High contracting parties agree that the first and the second schedules attached to this Treaty shall have the same binding force as the Articles of this Treaty.

Article 14:—The provisions of this Treaty shall come into force from the date of its signature and shall remain in force for three years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said three years the intention to terminate it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High contracting parties shall have denounced it.

This Treaty shall come into force on the signature by the delegations of the two High contracting parties and the two ratified copies of it shall be exchanged at Kabul within two and a half months of signature.

TEEATY SIGNED AT KABUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Anglo Afghan Treaty was signed yesterday at Dilkusha Palace, Kabul. Sir Henry Dobbs leaves Kabul on the 26th for Peshawar which he will reach two days later.

SIR H. DOBBS CONGRATULATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

H. E. the Viceroy has despatched the following telegram to Sir Henry Dobbs:—"Let me congratulate you very warmly on the successful issue of your long labours at Kabul and express to you my keen appreciation of the part you have played in the conclusion of a new treaty of friendship with Afghanistan. I recognise to the full that the success would not have been possible had not His Majesty the Amir been animated equally with ourselves by a desire to renew the traditional friendship between the two countries. A good treaty is a treaty that satisfies the just aims and aspirations of both the parties. As such I regard the treaty now concluded for I hope and believe that it will mark an era of renewed and ever increasing friendship between Afghanistan and Great Britain to the mutual advantage of both. Reading."

The Gazette Extraordinary announces that His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer K. C. S. I. on Sir Henry Dobbs.

PRESS COMMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

"The Pioneer" writes:—"Broadly speaking the Treaty in its main provisions appears to be a satisfactory one and Sir Henry Dobbs is to be congratulated on having succeeded in accomplishing the delicate and difficult task. It may be hoped the friendship existing between Afghanistan and Great Britain in time of Amir's distinguished father which has now been restored will prove durable and that no ground of friction between the two parties to the treaty will arise

"LEADER'S" COMMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

"Leader" says:—The treaty can at best be regarded as of temporary nature and we hope it will be succeeded with a growth of mutual confidence by a treaty of more permanent character indicating a closer alliance between the two countries. We however, welcome it on political and financial grounds. It removes the menace which was the cause of anxiety not only to the Government but also to the people to whom an outbreak of war would have meant an imposition of heavy additional burdens which would have made the economic situation more unbearable.

TREASURY BILL.

The Deputy Controller of Currency Bombay, sends to us the following for publication:—

With reference to Notification in Finance Department No. 2785F, dated the 30th September 1922, it is notified, for public information, that on and after Friday, the 25th November, 1921, and until further notice Treasury Bills will be issued for a term of three months at Rs. 99 annas 3 per cent. in addition to Treasury Bills for six, nine and 12 months and subject to conditions at present applicable to latter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the injured policemen in the Police and Sir J. J. Hospitals on the afternoon of November 24th.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the wedding of Sahebzada Iskander Ali Meerza at the Baharistan, Malabar Hill, on the afternoon of November 24th.

Her Excellency on the same evening attended the Ball in Aid of St. Dunstan's Fund at the Town Hall.

A MISCHIEVOUS RUMOUR.

MR. CHOTANI'S APPEAL TO PARSIS.

The following appeal to the Parsi community has been issued by Mr. Chotani:—

A false and malicious rumour has been spread by some mischief-mongers and the enemies of India that the Mussalmans of Bombay, particularly those of Madanpura, will attack our Parsee brethren of the town to-day after Friday prayers. I take this opportunity to contradict this rumour and request my Parsee brethren not to lend ear to it. We the Mussalmans of Bombay hold the honour and blood of our Parsee brethren as sacred as our own. We want peace and no more troubles. I hope my Parsee brothers and sisters would live in peace and would not pay any heed to the false rumours that may be spread by our enemies whose only business is to set one community against the other. All national workers and volunteers have been asked to guard the Parsee quarters to-day and I confidently hope my Parsi brethren will assist them in preserving peace and order.

MIAN MOHAMED HAJEE JAN MOHAMED CHOTANI,
President,
Central Khilafat Committee of India,
Bombay.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S MESSAGE.

DEPLORES BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

Maulana Abdul Bari, who had come to Bombay on account of the disturbances, has issued the following statement:—

Owing to the reported disturbances in Bombay I took train from Lucknow in great anxiety. On my arrival here I met Mahatma Gandhi and Seth Chotani and was pleased to learn from them that the disturbances had subsided and once again peace had been restored. My joy and pleasure became greater when I learnt that Seth Chotani as the President of the Central Khilafat Committee rose to his full height and succeeded in effecting reconciliation and restoring peace when every effort during the past days had failed. In appreciation of Seth Chotani's valuable services on this occasion I presented him with Rs. 1,000 for Angora Fund and pray that God may give him greater strength, long life and prosperity to advance the Khilafat and the country's cause.

I deeply deplore the loss of life and offer condolences to the relations of all those who innocently lost their lives and pray God Almighty to grant sanity and wisdom to every individual and community inhabiting this country to enable them to live in amity and concord.

CIVIL GUARD OF CALCUTTA

AN ANGLO-INDIAN MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Under the presidency of Mr. H. Stark M. L. C. a crowded meeting of Anglo-Indians and members of the Domiciled European community was held yesterday evening to consider the situation created by the hartal on the 17th instant. Considerable feeling was displayed and strong speeches were made urging the audience to rally to the support of Government. Mr. Stark referred to the Civil Guard and said it was intended not to replace police but to give protection and to guard their homes. Some number of audience demanded that the Guard should be armed but Mr. Stark informed the meeting that as far as he knew this was not intended. Resolutions were passed pledging Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans to support Government in suppressing passive resistance and active inserection offering their services in any capacity urging Government to take decisive measures to deal with fomenters of strikes asking that persons exempted from the Arms Act or licensed to possess firearms be authorised to carry them for self protection during existence of the Civil Guard and urging Government to make adequate provision for the protection of homes, schools, hospitals, and places of worship.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

QUESTION OF PICKETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council there was a lengthy discussion when Mr. K. Chaudhuri, Labour Member, moved a resoution that early steps be taken to introduce a provincial picketing bill on lines of the British Act which recognises right of a striker to resort to non-violent picketing while a strike continues. The resolution was supported only by another labour member and president of the Tramways Employees Union but was opposed both by the European and Indian members.

Hon. Mr. Kerr replying said in England picketing was governed by the Act of 1875 which was more severe than any existing now in India. The question of picketing was now before the Government of India and Bengal. They had circulated a letter of Government of India on the subject widely. They had not yet made up their minds as to the course of action to be taken and whether the Penal Code required modification as regards picketing.

The resolution was withdrawn.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

There has been no rain. The western disturbance has not as yet affected Indian weather appdeciably.

Forecast:—Dry whether generally.

PICKETING CLOTH MARKET.

PLEDGE SIGNED BY DELHI MERCHANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

Picketing of the local clothmarket by Non-co-operation and Khilafat Volunteers which commenced on the twenty-first has now almost been withdrawn except in regard to those shop owners who have not yet signed the pledge. This morning several retail piece goods merchants have signed the pledge not to purchase any foreign cloth during the next twelve months. The conduct of the Volunteers has been satisfactory.

NOTICE ON DELHI WORKERS

TO STOP PICKETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

The District Magistrate (Delhi) has served notice under section 144 C. P. C. on eight persons including Mr. Asaf Ali, Lala Shankar Lal, and Mr. Muhammad Taqui, (Secretary) District Congress Committee, directing them to abstain from picketing shops in Delhi City and from any similar activities calculated to intimidate obstruct or annoy persons engaged in lawful avocations.

DELHI NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Picketing of local piecegoods market has now been entirely withdrawn on the reported assurance of almost all retail and wholesale dealers that they would not import any more foreign cloth during the next one year and six months, respectively, in view of local Government's order declaring all existing Volunteer Associations as unlawful assemblies. The Leaders held a parade of all volunteers at Pataudi House where Mr. Asaf-Ali, on behalf of the Provincial and District Congress Committees, thanked them for the useful work they performed during the period of picketing of the local cloth market and dismissed them with strict instructions not to go to Chandni Chowk where a party of military and mounted police have been patrolling under orders from the local Government to enforce their order, if necessary.

WANTED A VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The occurrences of the last few days in Bombay have made it clear that the Police cannot be altogether relied upon to preserve peace and order in the city. Hence it has become incumbent on the peaceful citizens of Bombay to provide for a machinery which would take the place of the Police. I suggest that in every ward of the city a permanent volunteer corps of the young men styled the "Citizen Guards" be established. The corps should not be confined to one class or community or even a party. It should include within its fold all classes of people professing all kinds of creeds and holding all sorts of political views. Let there be no tinge of party spirit about it. The volunteers composing this corps must be prepared to preserve peace and order even at the risk of their lives. If every ward organizes itself in this manner I believe the chances at any outbursts of the type of the last riots in Bombay will be reduced to a minimum.—Yours, etc.

G. N. T.

Bombay, Nov. 22, 1921.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The market for jute shares ruled dull and the only movement of any importance was in Howrah due principally to bazar spectators. Coal shares were quiet but fairly steady, Kalapahari and Bokaro and Ramgur again came into demand. In miscellaneous section a quiet feeling prevailed with no transactions of any importance to report upon. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 17, Bagdigi Kujama 19/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 48/4, Burrakur 48/8, East Indian 36/8, Ghusick and Mus'ia 29/8, Gopalichuck 13/4, Govindpur 23/8, Kalapahari 30/2, Kharkharee 15/12, New Manbhoom 75, New Tetturya 15, Pench Valley 530, Raneegunge old 63/8 new 57/8, Samla Kendra 19, Sendra 29/10.

Jute:—Albion 251/8, Auckland prefs 100, Howrah 30/4, Lansdowne 102, Northbrook 41.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 8, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 470, Britannia Brass 5/8, Champaran Sugar 34, Dunlop Cotton 564, Indian Galvanizing 7/8, Howrah Amta Railway 85, Howrah Shealdah Railway 82/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1[illegible], Kedarram Cotton 17/12, Muir Mills 3[illegible], Madan Theatres 12, New Ring Mills 870, Ryam Sugar40/4, Sara Seerajgunj Railway 58.

Tea:—Bishnauth 11, Dessai and Parbattia 105.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 60, small lots 60/4 War bonds short loans 100/12, 1925 100/12 1926 101/4 1928 101/2 1930 101/2 1931 101/4 per cent.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-seven thirty two pence.

36TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

EXHIBITION.

BULLETIN NO. 8.

1. Persons desiring to despatch their goods for the Swadeshi Exhibition to be held during the Congress Week and after, are hereby informed that the Railway Companies will grant them the concession of having their goods booked free of charges on the return journey after the Exhibition, if the consigners obtain at the time of booking the goods from the Station Master, a certificate under the General Rules for Goods Tariff Part 1 A No. 4—para 70. The certificate so obtained should be sent to the Secretary, Exhibition Branch. Along with the certificate should be sent particulars giving the name and address of the sender, and description of the goods sent.

2. Owing to pressing requests from various quarters the time to allot stalls in the Sales Section has been extended up to 10th December, 1921. Intending applicants should therefore apply for stalls without delay as the time-limit cannot be extended again.

3. No application will be considered, unless it is accompanied by the amount of charges fixed for stalls as per Bulletin No. 6 which are as under:—

(a) The minimum size of each stall is 12ft. by 6, for which Rs. 25 will be charged and for every 1ft. by 12ft. extra space Rs. 4 will be charged.

(b) Each stall will be fitted with one electric light; any extra lights required will have to be provided for by the applicants themselves.

4. Exhibits for the Museum Section should be so sent as to reach this place on or before the 15th December, 1921. Exhibits reaching thereafter will not be accepted.

Intending Exhibitors should therefore send their respective exhibits within that time.

5. Those elected in Spinning Competition Section and those concerned with the Demonstration Section are requested to reach here before the opening date of the Exhibition, viz., the 24th December, 1921.

This bulletin is to be read along with the Bulletins Nos. 4 and 6.

LAXMIDAS PURSHOTTAM,
Secretary, The Exhibition Committee.
Office of the Reception Committee,
Ahmedabad, dated 21st November, 1921.

SITUATION IN MALAPAR.

INFANTRY FIRED ON.

CALICUT, Nov. 23.

The troops moving eastwards from Manjeri Edavana Road towards Paddicoad Wandur Road, met with no opposition on the 21st and saw a few rebels. The 93rd Infantry reconnoitered eastward from Mannarghat, and were fired on during the return journey. Nine rebels were killed and one gun and three swords captured. At Tamarhery 16 rebels were arrested one mile from a place where Hindus were found murdered.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY ENQUIRY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

A Press Communique says:—Government have decided to associate with Mr. Knapp, in the enquiry into the recent deaths of Mop'ah prisoners, three non-official gentlemen from Malabar. The enquiry will be public.

"DREADFUL FATE OF MOPLAH PRISONERS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have already said and written, that the situation in Malabar has been far more painful and dreadful, than most people know or conceive. Mr. Devdhar has not yet answered my queries. Nor has he taken Mr. Jaykar for an independent investigation in Malabar. Nor do we know Sir Vincent's impressions of his tour of inspection. Nor have we heard anything about Mr. Knapp's doings. The situation in Malabar is shrouded in mystery. The veil is just lifted partially, and we notice with horror the tragic end of sixty-four human lives—captives that died of suffocation in a closed iron waggon between Tirur and Podanur! European historians of India accused Siraj-ud-Daulla of perpetrating the heinous act of locking up 117 Europeans—men, women and children—in a dark dingy room, in which they were said to have perished. For a century Siraj-ud-Daulla was denounced for this Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta; and even a monument was raised in Clive Street—the busiest centre of commercial activities—in memory of those supposed victims. We now owe it to a Bengali historian, that *'the Black Hole of Calcutta is a myth'*; and that the accusations against the Moslem Ruler are unwarranted. But what about this Black Hole of Malabar? Is it a myth also? No! The Associated Press gives the news! And, the Madras Government confirms it with regret!

Sir, the whole procedure of using cattle vans for carrying human beings is rotten. I have often seen on the M. S. M. Railway how pilgrims are made to travel in cattle vans, open or covered! And that too thirty or forty at a time! The same size vans carry four to six horses, or six to eight buffaloes! So in India, on Indian Railways, run with India's money, cattle receive more attention and better accommodation than human beings! Is it honourable or creditable to any Government?

Reverting to the situation in Malabar, will not Messrs. Tyebjee, Jaykar and Stokes proceed to that unfortunate land, and ascertain the true causes of the trouble and the means to remove them?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

U. S. LETTER.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

IOWA CITY, Oct. 20.

One of the most significant events in contemporary history is the international conference for limitation of armaments which will assemble in Washington on November 11. The conference is called by the American Government, and the nations represented will be the guests of America. Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, will open the first session of the conference. Unlike all other similar international gatherings, the official language of the conclave will be English, instead of French.

The Washington Conference, it must be apparent to all who can read between the lines, is not a millenian undertaking. It does not contemplate complete and universal disarmament. "It is necessary to deal with actualities," said President Harding the other day. "Universal disarmament would be beyond hope of realization; even its desirability at this time might well be questioned. Thousands of years of history recording the wars and controversies of making suggest that human nature would require revolutionary reorganization to make universal disarmament possible."

So in a way, the name "disarmament conference" is a misnomer. What the American Government is planning to do is to seek an agreement on open questions, a limitation of armaments, the stopping of fatal competition in naval construction, and, thus peace.

UNCLE SAM WILL PRESENT A BIG BILL TO JOHN BULL.

With increasing frequency there have come persistent rumours from Allied capitals that European delegates to the conference will plead for reciprocal cancellation of war loans among the allies. Such a pleading will leave America very cold. Uncle Sam will demand that the money borrowed from him should be refunded.

It has been stated on good authority at Washington that when the conference convenes, the American Government will have defined "a policy contemplating the payment of thirty-three billion rupees allied debt to the United States with full interest, and providing for the refunding of the whole debt into definite long therm obligations." Of all nations which borrowed from America, England is the heaviest debtor with twelve billion rupees. On several occasions, spokesmen of the English Government brought forward proposals of cancellation of war loans; but America has consistently held that it will treat all nations alike: England must pay up its debts.

KOREA AT ARMS PARLEY.

The Koreans have asked America to champion their cause at the conference on limitation of armaments. A few days ago they presented to the American delegation and appeal "for an opportunity to present the cause of the Korean people to your delegation to the end that you will either present it to the conference or that you will create an opportunity for us to do so."

Since the main principle of the Washington conference must be the inviolability of treaties, the Korean question, according to the Korean delegation, will be a very simple one to settle. "Without exception," the appeal stated, "every nation invited to the conference made a treaty with Korea agreeing to use its good offices to prevent oppression in Korea."

"Open" diplomacy demanded.

The American Press is quite agitated over the prospect that the sessions of the conference may be held in camera. While it is generally conceded that there must be a reasonable amount of opportunity for details to be thrashed out quietly in committees, "100 per cent. publicity" must characterize the full meetings of the conclave. There must be absolutely no star chamber proceedings. All discussions must be in the open air.

Moreover, the American public demands a steady flow of authentic official information as to what the conference is actually doing from day to day. It would be a great folly if the conference withholds all information from the public for two or three months, and then, in the end, issue a complete report. Such a procedure would undoubtedly provoke suspicion and derision, which would go far toward defeating the very purpose of the conference. Unhappily the attitude of the American delegates to the coming conference lends colour to the story that they are unsympathetic to full publicity.

JAPAN WORRIES.

A month ago while the writer was in Japan he was impressed by a growing dread on the part of Nippon of the approaching conference. Japanese feel there is something hidden. May be there is a secret conspiracy to crush life out of them.

An American publicist has recently declared that "the chief business of the conference at Washington is neither disarmament nor the estblishment of an association of nations, but the showdown on the Far Eastern question. The United States means to try really to esthlish the open door and a real independence of China." But any one who knows the A. B. C. of the Far Eastern politics is aware that this could not be accomplished by kicking only Japan out of China. If that distracted country is really to be an independent nation, both England and Japan must get out of it bag and baggage.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 4th November 1921.

The privilege leave granted to Khan Saheb A. I. Shaikh was extended by a fortnight.

Mr. J. P. Damri was appointed to act as Assistant Professor at the Bombay Veterinary College, with effect from 28th September 1921, during the absence on leave of Khan Saheb A. I. Shaikh.

Mr. W. C. McDonald Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, is granted, with effect from 30th October 1921, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough.

Mr. A. S. Dalal to act as Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, during the absence of Mr. W. C. McDonald on leave.

Mr. B. M. Flores, B.E., to be an Assistant Engineer in the Karla Trombay District, under No. II Project Division of the Development Directorate, with effect from the date on which he takes charge.

Mr. Forbes S. Duncan to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. H. M. Robottom on leave.

Mr. Dattatrya Keshav Dokil, Lecturer in Organic Chemistry at the Royal Institute of Science, to act as Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Institute vice Mr. D. D. Kanga appointed as Customs and Excise Chemical Analyser, Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments vice the Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., until the return of Mr. F. J. Mead, I.C.S., from leave:

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., to be substantive Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., to be substantive Secretary to Government and to continue to do duty as Secretary to Government in the Home and Special Departments.

Captain R. V. Martin, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties with effect from the 16th October.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Murison, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, is granted, with effect from 30th July 1921, six months' privilege leave of absence in combination with furlough for four months.

The combined leave granted to Mr. H. J. Gleeson, Assistant Executive Engineer, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by extraordinary leave for two months and fourteen days.

The Governor in Council, with the concurrence of His Ministers, is pleased to order the following appointments and postings in the Indian Service of Engineers.

Mr. H. A. MacArthur, Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed, on his return from leave, to act as Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, vice Mr. Tanumal Shawakram Mirchandani B.Sc., (Edin.), Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

On return from leave, Mr. C. E. Aitken, B.E. (Edin.), Executive Engineer, is posted to the Karachi Buildings District.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Aitken, Mr. Jaswant Singh Malik, B.Sc. (Eng.) A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings District, vice Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A.K.C. (Lond.), Executive Engineer, lent to the Development Department.

Rao Bahadur Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnanand Pandia, J.P., Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department Assistant Secretary to Government Public Works Department vice Mr. Barker.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bhaskar Limaye, Senior Superintendent, to be permanent Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department vice Rao Bahadur Pandia.

Opinions of the Day

"Neither Justice Nor Clemency."

"The Leader":—The announcement of the release of 20 martial law prisoners as a matter of grace after months of waiting on the part of the public and cogitation by the Viceroy will cause keen disappointment. It was expected that the inordinate delay that had taken place in coming to a decision, which his Excellency had stated was due to his preoccupations, would be compensated for by at least the majority of these prisoners being released, but the small number of men released has robbed the clemency exercised in their favour of all its striking effect. The martial law trials were a cruel farce, and either the prisoners should have been re-tried in regular courts or set free. Their re-trial would not have set up an inconvenient precedent. For the case of the Punjab was exceptional and the martial law courts acted, it was believed, more as the tools of the violent political prejudices of Sir Michael O'Dwyer than as independent judicial tribunals. If they had discharged their duties fairly, as the martial law tribunals in Malabar are apparently trying to do, their judgments would have commanded respect and there would not have been a general demand for the release of those convicted by them. Lord Reading does not seem to have taken into consideration this important aspect of the case. The general impression is that the bulk of those who are rotting in jail had not a fair opportunity of defence and that their guilt has not been satisfactorily established. No Indian wants that any one who has really committed murder or loot should escape punishment for his crime, but they do not attach the least importance to the findings of the Punjab martial law tribunals. If Lala Harkishen Lal, convicted by one of these tribunals as a rebel, can be a Minister, there is no reason why others of humbler status convicted by them should continue to rot in jail.

The "Mail" and Schools.

"New India":—The "Mail", as a Christian paper, congratulates the Madras Legislature on rejecting the conscience clause. It is very honest, for it says that the mission institutions are "asked to barter an essential portion of their *raison d'etre* in return for a Government grant". That is, an essential reason for their existence is the perversion of Hindu and Musalman children. They know that they cannot pervent grown up men, unless they belong to the most ignorant of the population, so they want to catch the children while they are young. The result is not perversion, but indifference to all religion. However, the missionaries are not to blame. The blame is on the parents, who send impressionable children to have their religion drained away from them. Now and then, they receive their just reward in the loss of a son, who embraces Christianity, and breaks his parents' hearts.

Absentee Prince.

"Bengalee":—We think it is time that the peregrinations of the Rajah of Puddukottah in the West which seem to be interminable, were stopped and he was asked to mind his business as the ruler of the State. The Rajah has taken an Australian wife, has adopted European mode of living and thinks it perhaps beneath his dignity to be among his subjects. The Government is believed to be hard upon absentee landlords but in the present case, the Rajah is an eternal absentee and it is at rare intervals that he deigns to set foot on the soil of Puddukottah. Recently is was reported in the papers that his residence in the fashionable quarters of London was invaded by burglers and jewels worth several lakhs of rupees were carried away. Is the Rajah, we ask, to be given a "carte blanche" to spend like water the hard-earned money of the poor tax-payers of Puddukottah and throw himself perpetually into a life of ease and indolence in the West? Is he to be allowed to keep always at a distance the cares of his State? Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown. But the life of the Rajah of Puddukottah passes by like a song, far away from his subjects. When we ask will this scandal be stopped?

Indian Railways.

Ditcher writes in "Capital":—The report of the Indian Railway Committee is one of the most stimulating blue books it has been my fortune to read. Particularly refreshing is the indictment of the Government policy which has brought things to the present pass. Chapter III on "Finance and Financial Control" deserves the close and earnest study of all who are interested in the economic development of the country, and who would gain some knowledge of the way in which it has been retarded by the amateurs who have from time to time controlled the Indian Exchequer. It is not generally known even to students of Indian finance that for the last ten years the railway surplus has annually been used by the Finance Member to conceal a heavy deficit of £5 millions in the general revenue. The remarks of the Acworth Committee could have been much more pungent than they are on this gross misappropriation.

"Told I was Incurable"

Our portrait is of Mrs. WHELAN, of 105, Church Street, North Shields, England, who writes:

"I have suffered for over five years with abscesses in the face and neck, and have been through two operations, but they did me little good, and I was told I was incurable. My face was in a terrible state and I often prayed to die. Then my husband wrote from his camp saying that one of his chums had been speaking to him about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and told me to try it. Well, I bought a bottle, and after using it the effect was wonderful. I could see it was clearing my face, and most of the severe pain left me, so I kept on using the Mixture, and after seven weeks I am cured."

SUFFERERS from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realise that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.

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Women need to take more rest. If "grown-ups" would do as they teach—go earlier to bed—there would be much less kidney trouble about. It isn't good sense to iron and darn and sew at night, after the toil of the day. Think about it, mother!

Late hours, worry, overwork and irregular meals tend to load the blood with uric-acid, and it weakens the kidneys to have to filter such badly-poisoned blood. Those pains in the back and in the loins are probably warnings of kidney weakness which, if nothing is done, may lead to inflammation of the kidneys, renaldropsy, bladder complaints, rheumatism, gravel and stone.

Make up your mind to avoid such risks. Get more fresh air, more outdoor exercise, and more health-giving sleep.

Let Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help you in your effort to get well. Taken in time, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills may prevent the development of kidney and bladder symptoms. Thousands of grateful women owe both happiness and health to this special kidney medicine.

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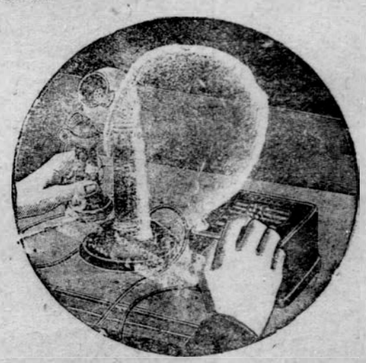

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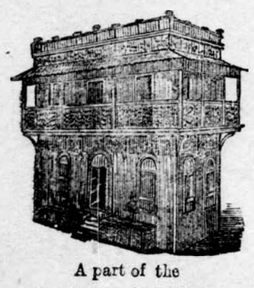

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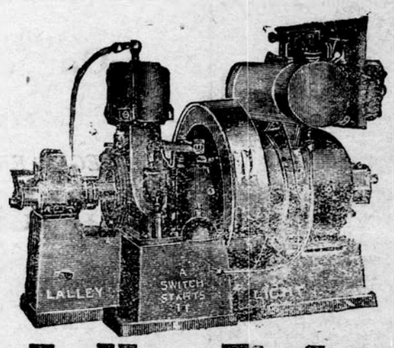

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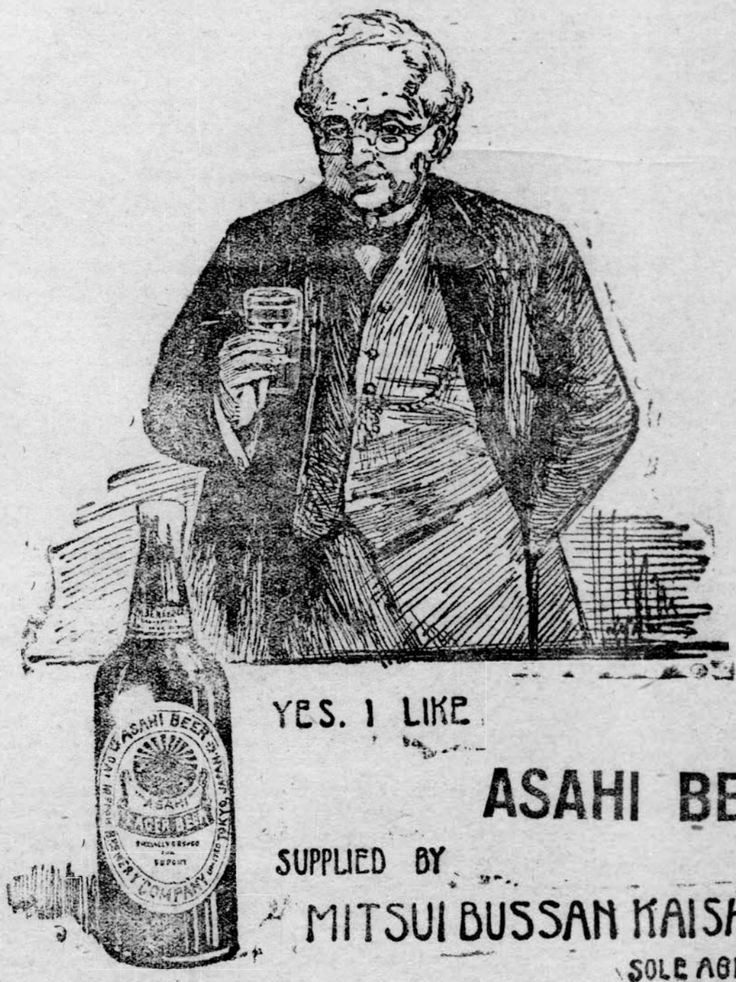

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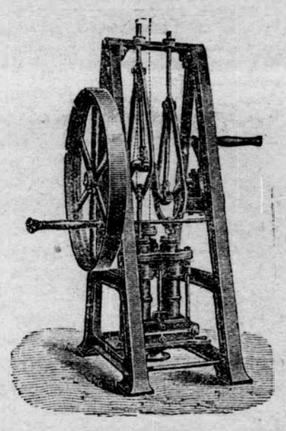

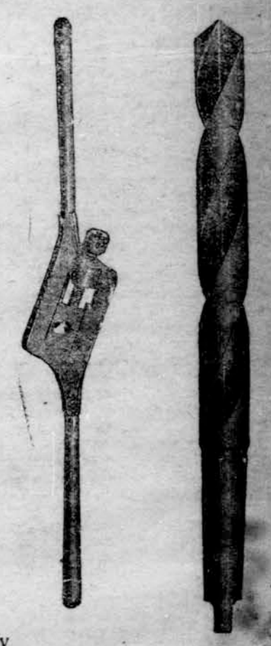

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